The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,077—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

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...	3,000	800	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
...ON	4,709	800	E. Groves	30th ,,
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...	3,000	800	H. Fraser	14th ,,
...	3,000	800	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
...	5,853	1200	M. de Horne	28th ,,
...	3,000	800	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
...ULAR	5,045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

...ers marked BL, proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...outh, and London.
...ssels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No ...Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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...	C. Vido.	...	...	1st July 1893.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,367	300	9th July 1893.
VISCONDORA	P. Morris	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

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ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other ... TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look to the genuine of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in small letters above the box ... no genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match.
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS ... Annas 8
PER 1,000 ,, ... Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS ... Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 ,, ... ,, 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate ... Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate ... ,, 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand: we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Staff Corps.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ... ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three ... from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIPPS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our Immediate Personal Supervision.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every Article is the hard white metal, known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which Lead and Bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia Metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German-Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia Metal sounds dead and flat like Lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	45 to 220	
Mocha Sets	75	
Samovar Sets	150	
Punch Bowls	200 to 270	
Liquor Frames	25 to 50	
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to 30	
Cruet Frames	15 to 90	
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	12 to 22	
Coffee Makers with spirit lamp heaters	15	
Wine Coolers	150	
Egg Frames	20 to 150	
Ice Buckets	9	
Ice Tongs	4	
Ice Bowls	18	
Butter Dishes	9 to 30	
Claret Jugs	30 to 60	
Wine Services	50 to 150	
Hand and Table Mirrors	9 to 200	
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	14 to 110	
Cigar Lighters	9	
Fruit Stands	15 to 500	
Flower Stands	15 to 65	
Sugar Boxes	27	
Ice Cream Plates ... each	5	
Ash Trays	2-8 to 6	
Napkin Rings	2 to 8	
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	20 to 30	
Toast Racks	10 to 20	
Inkstands	3 to 70	
Paper Weights	9 to 30	
Prize Cups		8 to 100
Candlesticks with glass bell shades, per pair.		12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated		45 to 110
Table Call Bells		6 to 18
Salt Cellars Glass Liners		4 to 8
Nut Crackers		4
Collapsing Tumblers in case		5
Christening Mugs		9 to 25
Smokers' Sets		20 to 60
Tankards		18 to 75
Tilting Tea Kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters		40
Salad Bowls		35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,		45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens		12 to 25
Toilet Services		300
Call Gongs		15 to 18
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp Heaters		30
Cake or Bread Trays		25 to 65
Asparagus Service		13
Cheese Covers		20
Soup Tureens		45 to 70
Caviare Stands		16
Vegetable Dishes		55 to 120
Venison Dish		90
Fish do.		90
Knife Rests		2 to 4
Spirit Flasks		8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz		14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box.		200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH-MAKERS, CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST A

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual MEETING of the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, the Balance Sheet, and the Election of Members of Council. By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th June, 1893. Secretary.

MADRAS RACES, 1893.

RECKONING Sept. 26th, Nov. 4th & 28th.
(Under W. T. Club Rules of 1st May.)

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCE CLOSE on 15th July, and must be completed on or before that date, or they will be considered as lapsed. Programmes and Entry Forms can be had on application at the W. T. C. RACING CALENDAR of May last or apply to

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Gokuldas Tejpal Engineering School, an Upper Subordinate DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply stating terms and with copies of testimonials to

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.

Bombay, 9th June, 1893.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY is working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

ADAMS and Co., Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchants and Manufacturers, Chatham Mills, Manchester, England. All kinds of Cotton Waste suitable for Spinning and for the Manufacture of Weddings, Medicated Cotton, &c., Cotton Waste and Sponge Cloths for Cleaning Engines, Machinery, &c. All kinds of Cotton prepared expressly for the manufacture of Gun Cotton, Smokeless Powder and other explosives, Lamp Wicks and Candle Wicks, Bunting Flags of all Nations, Cotton and Woollen Flocks, spun yarn, mops, cotton wools, waddings scouring flannel, Turkish Towels, &c., etc.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's.....Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's.....Clarnot Brand.
Delacass & Co.'s.....Cognac.
FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ...a Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s .. Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's..... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s.....Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Tawny Port, rich.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 52 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Moet and Chandon's rich Champagne.
Ch. De Casanove high class Champagne.
Lafour Pere and Fil's..... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie ..... Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres' ..... Cuvee Reserve.
FROM Rs. 21 TO [redacted] DOZ.

RETAIL STORES.
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. DENISON & Co., 33, Hummum Street,

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS:—
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc. BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following [illegible] per month, for the Co.'s New Plan System —

At age 20 next birthday			Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	„	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	„	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	„	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	.....	„	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	.....	„	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment). No fines for reviving elapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON E.C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 6, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.
AGENCIES: KARACHI, BELLI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY and SCANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the credit [illegible] exceeds Rs. 1,000.
[illegible] accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 5 [illegible] carried.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum. For Shorter [illegible] Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, China, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody [illegible] Dividends when due.

J. PALMER,
Manager.

A SECOND EDITION OF
PROFESSOR [illegible]'S REMEDIES
(in French form),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,

[illegible]

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£1,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. *F. & A.* Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. [illegible]

BRANCHES:
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BOMBAY—RAWAL-PINDEE.
AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
ORIENTAL FUND—6 Z p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 Z p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 Z p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS INTERESTS—DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
4 „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ 9 „
5 „ „ 12 or 24 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14 rue Bergere.
LONDON, 2, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the creation of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The BOMBAY [illegible] prepared for the Overland Mail to Europe.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
R. P. MARINE STORE.

SALE OF DAMAGED COAL.

On Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the Insurance Offices Concerned—

About 700 tons Darlson's West Hartley coal damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, June 10, 1893.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME EDUCATION.

A LADY, living in a Healthy Neighbourhood in Shropshire, wishes to meet with TWO LITTLE GIRLS to take entire charge of and to Educate under a Governess with her own two little Girls. Every care would be taken, and no pains spared to make them happy. Terms, including Board, Clothing, and Education £100. References exchanged. Mrs. HINE, the Forest, Westbury, Salop.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas. 4.

'Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

Public notice is hereby given [illegible] against any improper use of the said Mark [illegible] any imitation thereof.

GARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It Removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The genuine [illegible] letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I owe you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which if not immediately soon to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
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[illegible]

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ [illegible]
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND,	„ [illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M [illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs [illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl [illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "SULINDE," CAPITAL.....	[illegible]

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		all	at par, etc.	4,100	
		all	5 per ct.	1,000	
			8 per ct.	98)	
	500	all	5 per ct.	81	
	500	all	7 per ct.	630	
	2,000	all	61	£ 35	
	500	all	6 per ct.	2,500	

...NG AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	250	1,500	1,000	90	1,401
	1,000	00	all	Rs. 25	520
			100	5	79
	571	1	all	9 per ct.	30
	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
	800	500	500	20	375
	50	1,000	1,000	...	350
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	403
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	511
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
	4,000	700		Rs. 15	610
	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
	8,808	100	100	50	410
	1,400	500	500	Rs. —	405
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	601
	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	60 xd
	700	500	500	40	661
	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	680
	750	1,000	1,000	—	1,110
	900	500	500	—	410
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
	800	500	500	40	810
	1,800	250	250	12	195
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815 x
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 c
	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
	400	250	250	Nil	725
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
	1,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,400 xd
	600	1,000	1,000		480
	1,407	800	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,620
	5,000	0	250	6	1174
	1,05	1,000	1,00	70	1,930
	4,50	100	10	12 p.c. & xd	101
	1,779	100	100	Nil.	par
	50	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
	5,725	825	625	Rs. 15	435
	713	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
	1,400	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
	1,250	120	100	ex div 2	78xd
	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865 x d
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
	1,020	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160
	500	10	10	...	70 no d
	1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
	1,400	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
	4,000	200	175	div 2½	316
	500	500	330	3½	190
	3,900	100	100	Nil.	3
	200	100	100	Rs. 13	95
	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
	1,000	100	20	...	63
	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200 xd
	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
	5,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,355
	2,50	10	100	...	11
	1,000	100	100	9	55
	Ord. 1 50	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
	Pf. 1 50	100	100	10 pr. ct.	124
	2,00	500	all	60	905
	1,50	100	100	10	55
	9,300	25	25	Nil	18½ Exd

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	...	guar.		
B. B. & C. I. R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PPESS COMPANIES.

	200	1,250	1,25	75	1,201
	100	500	all		450
			100	18 pr. ct	945
	200	000'1	1,100		205
	750	0'0'5	2,200	90	300
	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	515
	550	250	250		300
	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	1124
	50	200	200	16	175
	620	200	all		220
	500	1,880	1,880	20	570
	350	1,000	1,000	45 div'd	1,350
	400	250	...	130	125
	918	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
		500	all	984	450
	450	500	50	50	47
	750	400	all	50	115
	240	450	450	32	365
	300	500	500	63	85
	1,000	125	125	74 pr. ct.	115
	1,120	400	400	Rs. 93	1,010
	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	290
	1,200	500	500	Rs. 30	500
	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	130
	100	500	500	Rs. 35 dv	400
	500	500	75	20	481
	300	100	500	20	501
	100	1,000	,'00	25	1,000
	400	2,000	1,500	35	300 w
	1,200	200	250	35	200
	375	200	all	75	235
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Last Dividend.		
	1,000	200	20	10	270
	750	50	15	74	193
	500	50	50	12	47
	8,000	100	100	10	40
	8,625	200	18	18	42
	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no d
	600	2,500	1,00	75	1,110
	1,000	3,500	1,500	270	4,325
	500	375	625	67½	1090
	1,250	120	100	ex div 2	78xd
	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865 x d
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
	1,020	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
	93	1,000	1,00	50	550
	910	500	900	15	500
	55	1,000	1,000	35	370
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
	900	1,000	1,000	...	580
	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
	1,250	120	100	ex div 2	78xd
	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865 x d
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
	1,020	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
	1,212	250	250	124	325
	1,399	250	250	124	710
	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	401
	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487
	93	1,000	1,00	50	550
	910	500	900	15	500
	55	1,000	1,000	35	370
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman-e-Himke-Farzi, Meeting, New High School, 4 o'cl. 5-30 p.m.
Mr. Kabraji's Lecture, Parsi Marriage Association, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5, p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahmani entered, and the s. s. Taif and Braunfels left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—The XI. vs. XXII. match Y. M. C. A. will be played, to-day, on the Cooperage, at 2 p.m.

MR. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Parsee Marriage Association, Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji will deliver another lecture on "The Mercenary Element in Parsee Marriage," to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Mr. Framji D. Petit will preside. The lecture is open to Parsee ladies and gentlemen.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At seven o'clock, on Thursday evening, while the Rev. A. Bauman, his wife, and a friend were being driven along Girgaum Back Road, the horse shied and fell, breaking the shafts of the carriage. The coachman was thrown off his seat and slightly injured. All the occupants were also thrown out of the victoria, and Mr. Bauman's friend, the Rev. R. S. Rustomjee, was slightly injured. The others, fortunately, escaped unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock.

March	Step out Lads — Hessell.
Overture	Acteon — Auber.
Valse	Ampersöhn — Czibulka.
Selection	Captain Therese — Planquette.
Romance	Cornet Solo — J. A. Owen.
Galop	Poltergeister — Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Quadrille	London Life — C. Coote.
Overture	Emma Di Risburgo — Meyerbeer.
Polka cornet solo	Paramatta — G. Tomkins
Valse	Brise Des Nuits — Lamothe.
Reminiscences	Of all Nations — F. Godfrey.
Galop	The Hunters — Fredk.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MURDER AT MAZOONGA.—At the ... Police Court yesterday, Rama Luximon was brought up on remand, and charged by Superintendent Cobb, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with murdering Dhondia, Hindu girl, about nine years of age, on the night of the 30th of January last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The accused was undefended. The facts of the case and the circumstances, under which the girl was murdered, have already been reported. After recording some evidence, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Manockla Mohunlal, who stood charged with forgery and using a forged document as genuine, was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused presented to Bapubhoy Kalabhoy a *hoondi* for payment of Rs. 1,5 0, purported to have been written in favour of the accused by a Hindu firm at Broach. The accused was formerly employed as a clerk in the complainant's firm. Before making the payment Bapoobhoy made enquiries and found that the *hoondi* was forged by the accused, and hence this charge was preferred against him.

THEFT FROM THE GAIETY THEATRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Cunroodin Allybhoy before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of theatrical dresses, belonging to the Willard Opera Company, from the Gaiety Theatre, on the 30th ultimo. On Thursday last, the accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Cooper, for stealing some clothing from the Gaiety Theatre. On further enquiry the police ascertained that the accused had once before stolen the theatrical dresses from the Gaiety Theatre. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Corporals of the North Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-30, prompt. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal—A. R. Sharp; backs—H. Watson and G. Walton; half-backs—L. McFarlane, T. De G. Derry, (captain), and J. Catchpole; forwards—C. Brown, Dr. Cleveland, Capt. A. Newnham, J. Allan, and A. Brown. Lancashire: Goal—Corpl. Treadwell; backs —Lce.-Corpls. Walsh and Crompton half-backs Lce-Corpls Ryan Atkinson and Corpl O'Brien; forwards—Lce.-Corpls Tempest, Maradeo, Kirkham, Brennan, and Potter.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney charged Govind Babajee, a postal peon, doing duty at the Oomerkhady Post Office, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of Rs. 175, in currency notes. On Saturday, the 3rd instant, Goolam Hoossein, a postal peon, placed Rs. 175 in a bag, which he left on a table in a room, in the branch Post Office at Oomerkhadi, and went into another room to receive from the letters and parcels. When he came out of the room he found Rs. 175 missing from his bag. He informed the police about the theft to the post-master, enquiries and arrested the accused. The police also recovered ornaments for the sum of Rs. 175. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAMBLING ON BAGATELLE TABLE.—It will be remembered that Ismaelji Bhaloli and several others were charged by Superintendent Grannan, in the month of February last, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with gambling on the bagatelle table, in a billiard room, at Falkland Road. The first accused was further charged with keeping a common gambling house. The accused were convicted by Mr. Cooper, in February last, but the judgment against the first accused was reserved at the request of Mr. Roughton, solicitor, who then defended Ismaeljee, pending the decision of the appeal in the rain speculation case. Yesterday, Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared before Mr. Cooper and asked his worship to pronounce the judgment in the case against Ismaeljee. The Magistrate convicted Ismaelji, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Abdool Hoosain Haji Esa, a livery stable-keeper, residing on the third floor of the house, at Sandeboe Street, reports to the police that, on the 14th ultimo, he and his family removed to Mahim for a change, and since then he frequently visited his house to see that everything was all right in it. On Thursday morning, the complainant having heard that one of the doors of his house was left open went there and found the door at the back of his house open. On entering his house he found that the thief or thieves having obtained admission to the premises, broke open a glass door of a cupboard, and having secured a set of duplicate keys, which opened all the other cupboards and boxes in the house, stole property consisting of of wearing apparel, and gold embroidery, some English silver coins and a quantity of pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 300-12.

A CAUTION TO TILE-TURNERS.—At the instance of the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, Ranchodkooverjee and three other tile-turners were charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with doing rash and negligent act in that they threw pieces of tiles on the road from the roof of a house at Manohardas Street, without due care to the safety of passers-by. On the 10th of May last whilst the Executive Engineer and some members of his staff were passing along the street, the accused threw tiles from the roof, which, fortunately, did not fall on anybody's person. The first accused pleaded guilty. The others denied the charge. The Magistrate remarked that it was a dangerous practice to throw tiles from the roof on the road. His worship sentenced the first accused to pay a nominal fine of one rupee observing that if the accused would, in future repeat the offence, he would be fined heavily. The other accused were discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

A TRESPASS ON CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed Damodar Bapsa before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of using criminal force on a girl, Suckoo, aged twelve years. On the morning of the 7th instant, the girl went to the Byculla Police Station with her aunt, Bhagirthi, and reported to the police that the accused came to her, and asked her to bring milk to his house. The complainant accordingly went to the accused's house with a *lota* full of milk; when the accused took her into his room and used criminal force upon her. The police took down her complaint in writing and instituted enquiries which resulted in the discovery of the fact that the complaint made by the girl was false, and it was got up at the instigation of a Bhagirthi. It appears that a woman, named Koodee, was in the keeping of one Keshav, a friend of Bhagirthi, but recently she left Keshav, and went to live with the accused. Bhagirthi, in order to get Koodee back to her friend Keshav, put up her niece Suckoo to make a false complaint against the accused. The Magistrate held that the complaint was false and accordingly discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to the accused.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUE... ANIMALS.—Yesterday evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the members of the executive committee of the above Society visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to inspect a new ward, which is built in the compound of the hospital, at Parel. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary and treasurer of the society, several gentlemen were present. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley arrived at 5-30 o'clock, and was received by Mr. K. M. Shroff and other members of the committee. Amongst those present were:—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Messrs. Dinmoder Thakersey Mooljee, Chattabhoj Morarjee, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Mr. Ghellabhoy Hamidas, &c. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley inspected the ward, which is different in construction from other wards, and is considered by veterinary surgeons as the best cattle ward in the whole of India, since ample provision is made to admit much of light and air in the ward for the comfort of animal patients. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley expressed himself much satisfied with the construction and arrangement of the new ward, which is built from a handsome donation made by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit, in order to perpetuate the memory of her deceased husband.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In addition has been made to the already extensive publications of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the form of an Anthropological Journal. Among other communications the opening number contains a paper by Mr. H. H. Risley, in which he summarizes the conclusions arrived at by biologists upon the question of man's place in nature. That the ancestors of the human race diverged from some long extinct variety of the catarhine group, has for years been the teaching of the zoologist, but it is interesting to find anthropologists joining in the search for the missing link, which they fondly hope will establish our relationship with the eocene ape. The zoologist climbs up to the subject from below, while the anthropologist descends to it from above, the place where man began to be human being the common meeting ground. India is a splendid field for the anthropologist, where he may range from the remains of the imperfectly discovered paleolithic man through every form of savagery in jungle tribes to the settled civilization of the Aryan. The Asiatic Society is to be congratulated upon its new departure.

ONE result of the recent action of the Nawab of Bahawulpur in dismissing his three principal officials is that his troops are without a Commander-in-Chief, that officer having been among those peremptorily ordered out of the State. As Bahawulpur provides a regiment for Imperial Service, it is most desireable that the vacancy should be filled without delay, if indeed the Nawab does not see his way to recalling his once most trusted military servant.

SOME surprise is felt that no intimation has been yet received from home regarding a permanent successor to the late Sir James Dormer in Madras. The appointment is presumably being kept open until the Bill abolishing the Presidency Commander-in-Chief has been safely piloted through the House of Commons. Letters from home speak of General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., as being the first choice at head quarters either for Madras or for the new Army Corps command.

THE tribesmen of the Indus Kohistan are said to be showing unusual haste in garnering their crops this summer, apparently fearing that the Indian Government may send in an expedition into their hills in consequence of the attack upon Chilas. Their fears in this respect are groundless, but any fresh demonstration of hostility on their part would certainly bring punishment upon them.

THERE has been a change in the official arrangements under which Mr. H. F. Evans, Judge of Shahjahanpur, was to have officiated for Mr. Fortescue Porter in the Inspector-Generalship of Police. Mr. Evans now goes to Gorakhpur to act as Commissioner for Mr. Ferrar, who is also taking leave next month; and Mr. W. Holmes, Collector of Saharanpur, probably officiates for Mr. Porter in the Police appointment.

ONE of the most marked features of the trade of Calcutta in the past year, writes the local paper was the great decline in shipments of indigo. In the previous year 98,075 cwt. were shipped, but in the year just closed only 61,637 cwt. were exported to foreign countries. The past year is said to have been a most unfortunate one for proprietors. Unseasonable weather affected the crops disastrously and the outturn was the lowest for many years. A compensation for the small outturn was, however, to be found in the extremely high prices paid. The average price per Indian maund is given as Rs. 310, against an average of Rs. 197 in 1891-92, and at one sale the price paid was no less than Rs. 350 per factory maund. The London dealers are reported to have had a most fortunate year. The large crop of 1891 affected prices adversely, and they ruled low, both in Calcutta and in London, but when it became evident that the 1892 outturn would be very short, prices advanced rapidly. With smaller landings and large clearances stocks in London were reduced to a lower point than at any time during the five previous years, and on the 31st of December 1892 they consisted of 5,926 chests only. The Association, formed for shipping indigo direct to the London market was in full operation in the past year. They are reported to have shipped 2,306 chests, and their intention is, it is said, to open an indigo mart at Alexandria. In the figures for the year 1892-93, the United Kingdom is shown as the largest receiver, followed closely by the United States; but the actual distribution gives the largest consumption to Japan, the United States, after which come France and the United Kingdom. The latter country is largely the medium of distribution for the Continent of Europe.

RUMOURS are revived that Umra Khan of Jandoul the Chief who made such a sturdy resistance to the ... in the Kunar Valley to the north, for ... contemplating an attack upon Swat. We can scarcely believe him guilty of any such folly. The Amir's forces still occupy Asmar, the ex-Khan of Dir is on the alert to give Umra Khan trouble, and there are always other elements of disturbance that have to be watched. For the Jandoul Chief, therefore, to commit himself to marching a considerable number of his men eastward into Swat, thus leaving his western border exposed, would be to court disaster. If he had no enemies outside, keen to take advantage of his mistakes, he might embark upon the adventure; but his "army" is a small one and he must have it well in hand in case of any fresh sign of Afghan aggression. All has been quiet on the Asmar side since the Government of India intimated to the Amir that no further advance must be made, but it is an easy matter to raise local troubles which would be pleaded by Abdur Rahman as justification for acting on the offensive again. Then Umra Khan, plucky and resourceful warrior though he has shown himself, might find himself in sore straits if he had part of his forces away in the Swat country. So far as we can learn, the rumour of his intended expedition has originated among the Swatis themselves. There is no news in Bajour itself of any forward movement having been ordered, and the apprehensions felt in Swat are probably groundless.

ONE is more accustomed to picture the average Indian policeman lolling listlessly at the street corner, or sampling the sweet seller's stock, than doing muscle grinders on the horizontal bar. How many of the misdeeds of the police have their origin in simple ennui it would be profitless to inquire. It is, however, an old story that people—policemen are not exempt—whose leisure is devoted to healthy recreation, are far less likely to fall into bad ways than those whose hands are idle and find mischief ready to them. The policeman's little games have earned him his bad reputation; but there is hope that his character and his bearing would both improve were the example set at Etawah more widely practised. The Etawah Police Recreation Club started with the desire of the policemen themselves to play cricket—another example of the extraordinary popularity of the English game amongst the natives of this country. The good of the many induced the would-be cricketers to join in the formation of a complete Gymkhana Club, and for two years now this institution has promoted the useful arts of boxing, fencing, gymnastics, and sports generally, among the constables of the district. To the actual members of the force the advantages of such a Club are obvious. But it has had a still more valuable result, in that it has undoubtedly stimulated the flow of recruits, and sent them into the force well set up manly young fellows. As Mr. Brantley, the District Superintendent, remarks in the last report of the Club, the general morale of the men must be improved by the admirable discipline of the gymnasium. The other advantages of such associations—the opportunities they afford officers to see the better side of their men's characters, the interest excited among the townspeople by the sports occasionally held, and the consequent fostering of a more friendly feeling between the police and the public, do not need enlarging upon. The expressed desire of the Inspector-General of Police that such gymnasiums should be establishe l at all reserve stations may be cordially supported. With the wealth of young and active officers now in the force the idea should be capable of very wide extension.

AMONGST the free criticisms of 'American institutions to be found in "Martin Chuzzlewit" none was more objected to as extravagant than that about the citizen who thought that the Queen lived in the Tower of London. Absurdities quite as great may be noticed to-day. In this morning's (May 3rd) "Tribune," one of the best of the Chicago dailies, I find, writes a correspondent, a reference to "his Grace the Earl of Craven," though, to be sure, in another paragraph he is only "Bradley Martin's son-in-law." This is apropos of a long gymnastic about the Earl cutting his noble leg with a ... The Cravens, however ... long severely left alone by ... Chicago creme de la creme of "society," the Duke of Veragua and the Duchess of Buckingham being accounted higher game. Then we have a genial British Commissioner here, Mr. Walter Harris, formerly Sheriff of London; and of him I read, on the front page, that arrangements for a celebration of the Queen's birthday are being made by "Mr. Harris, of Windsor Castle." These are mere inaccuracies. As for the English language, what is the use of living in a marvellous country (and this nation of 63 million people is a marvellous fact indeed) if you cannot establish a vocabulary of your own? Let my Stock Exchange friends note that, Wallstreet being in a panic, stocks "have slumped sensationally;" and if you have a disturbing grievance you are not irritated, you are "disgruntled." Ask the School Board boys and girls to conjugate that word. The smart descriptive writers of course bear us hollow. When it raised the Old Scot tells us that the windows of Heaven were opened. We "go one" on that here—"At this stage of the proceedings the bottom of the sky fell out, &c."

A RECENT strike declared in Messrs. Clement and Company's cycle works in Paris is probably unexampled in the history of trade disputes. It was noticed that large thefts of material were being committed at the works, and the police discovered that the culprits were workmen employed at the factory. Several arrests were made, and in one house of Mr. Scott, the Government Inspector, giving evidence at the inquest on the victims of the explosion the other day in the workings of the Old Park Colliery, belonging to the Earl of Dudley. An over-looker, or "doggey," employed in the mine, stated that the safety lamps were there on the evening and in good order, but he did not put them in the miners' hands and did not consider it his duty to lock them. On this Mr. Scott's comment was that if the doggey "had put lighted and locked lamps into the hands of the men and taken the candles away they would be alive now." More significant still of how completely experience fails to make miners wise, it was admitted by the overlooker that on the following day they "worked with candles."

THE increasing practice in America of ... sensating newspaper articles with "cuts" has prompted the New York *Nation* to publish a ... remonstrance against certain tendencies in American journalism. As our contemporary shows by some remarkable ..., the pressing want is increased accuracy and trustworthiness. It is, we are assured, a matter of common observation that regard for these things has been declining steadily in American newspaper offices for the past ten years, though the expenditure of energy and money in the collection of "news"—that is, of occurrences and stories of every description, true or false, which are likely to "sell the paper"—has greatly increased. Bogus interviews, in default of positive information, are said to be now so common as hardly to excite remark even from the victims, and burlesque drollery in the guise of descriptions of actual occurrences is so much in fashion that it is with great difficulty a New Yorker to-day can get from a morning paper a reliable account of any important event of the day in his own city.

IN a new volume of essays by Mr. Frederic Myers, published by Messrs. Macmillan, there is a very interesting memoir of Prince Leopold. The Prince, ... was an ardent spiritualist (in the best sense of that term), and took a deep interest in the proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. "Himself intimately convinced of the existence of a soul in man, he readily assumed that a candid and organised inquiry would sooner or later convince other minds also. What he desired was that any scientific evidence which could be gained as to the soul and a future life should be actively brought to bear on the masses, who in many parts of the world are losing those beliefs altogether." The Prince, though he gradually came to accept with pleasure the role, as it were, of Philanthropic Figurehead, desired strongly at one time a more dignified sphere of active duty. "It was a bitter disappointment to him that he was not permitted to succeed Lord Lorne in Canada"; and "he still hoped some day to fill what seemed a less fatiguing position of the same kind in Australia."

CAPTAIN DENTON, of the 2nd Battalion ... Light Infantry, who recently saved the ... of a dhow of the P. and O. steamship Peshawur ... the Red Sea, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's silver ...

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
(Saint Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.)
Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.—Hymns 412, 315 and 448.
6-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 231 and 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in ...
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 229, 412 and 165.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 18, 191 and 457.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 215, 279 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 234 and 238.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 412 and 165.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 221 and 228.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardiner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Address by Rev. Fr. Gardiner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Blasco; Alms for the poor.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, by Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.
Psalms 218, 231 and 395.
Psalm 95.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Bishop of Bombay will preach.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
8 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
... Colaba (Causeway).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—... A. F. Knott.
... Mazagon (Maratha).
4-30 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 3, 132 and 335.
4 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 200, 15 and 370.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Parel
Hymns 198, 231 Tune "Lutzen" and 122, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"Thou shalt keep him in perfect peace." page 53 of Old Book.

THE C. P. ACT.

THE appointment of a Civil Commission to inquire into the allegations regarding the working of the Amendment Act, in relation to the C. P. question, writes the *Pioneer*, should at least convince the Paris's at home that the Government of India do not desire to conceal anything. Mr. Ibbetson is a Punjab Civilian; Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Punjab, has been practically all his service in civil employ; while Maulvi Samiulla Khan is a retired District Judge, who got his C. M. G. for good work done on deputation in Egypt. There is no military officer associated with the Commission, and the inquiry now about to be made, cannot in any way be prejudiced by the interference of persons who, it might be said, are interested in concealing certain facts. To the Army at large it may perhaps appear that the Government have gone too far, and that one military representative should have been nominated; but if this had been done the leaders of the agitation in England would inevitably have raised the cry that the inquiry was a bogus one. As the case now stands, three independent commissioners will visit certain stations in the Punjab and Upper India, examine the cantonment hospitals, inspect the registers, and generally acquaint themselves with the working of the system under which contagious diseases are dealt with. They will have an absolutely free hand, and the conclusions at which they arrive should be fair and impartial ones. Their work will, from its very nature, be of the most repulsive kind, but Indian officials are not given to shirking their duty however unpleasant it may be. The subject of C. D. legislation is not one which anyone would willingly handle, but on the face of the charges brought against the military authorities in India, it must needs be taken up now. The Purists of the city are as persistent as they are bigoted, and they will leave no stone unturned to bring discredit upon the Government of India. The evidence given on this subject of Contonment regulations, before the Departmental Commission appointed by the Secretary of State, has not yet passed out of the confidential stage; but if rumour is to be trusted, those who have ... it, sought experiences which could only ha... themselves to the prurient-minded.
...stick at trifles in their investigation ... of the bazar in the neighbour... ments, their only care being ... medical officers in charge of the ... signally succeed. In this ... tulated themselves on escaping ... went home pinioned with all ... —they may even ...

The public, who ... will perhaps think their ... rather those of the spy, than those they will find ... but they will plead the ... shoes them ...

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts
Previously registered	3 92	3 74	3 44	6 47
Friday, June 9	0 01	0 00	0 01	0 57
Total	3 93	3 74	3 44	7 04
Total fall to 9th June to 1892	5 41	4 18	5 20	5 18
Total fall to 9th June to 1891	0 01	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 2nd June, 1893:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	1	88	Nasik	2	16
Raver	0	0	Deolali	1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding Fifteen, Re. 1: each succeeding Three, Re. 1. Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid present Gold Keeper Rings, in new artistic designs. Also in 9ct. Keeper Rings, Studs and Fancy Buckle and strap. Bracelets of Plated Silver at an unprecedented low price. Keepers, Rs. 31, 34, 38, 42, and 54. Buckle Ringsets with one Stud, Pencil, and two Babies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 48.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

NEW FRENCH PERFUMES, Large Variety, 2 oz. Stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2, Cash or V. P. P.—BARHAM, PILE and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Monsoon and Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., 18, Marine Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SIRROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand as affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. E. EYRES' Furniture by "Wimbridge" and "Roberts," Piano, &c., at "Edlington House" Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge," TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJUS TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET IN POONA.—For Season or longer, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Also FOR SALE a pair of Arab Galloways (13), Ride and Drive and both carry a lady, Rs. 350. Apply Mr. T. B. KIRKHAM, Char. Bungalows, Poona.

TO BE LET.—At Bellasis Road, a large commodious Upper Storey'd BUNGALOW, called "Retreat," with nine Bed Rooms, of 10 by 12 each; two Drawing Rooms 14 by 22, each with stable and servants' quarters. For Rent, &c., apply to ROMANJEE CURSETJEE SUBEDAR, 54, Apollo Street, or on Premises.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET, immediately, an airy Upper Storey'd Bungalow in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Indo-China Mill, Fort.

WANTED, a smart and clean COOK, who can thoroughly prepare Parsi and English Meals. Only a capable man need apply.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERKSHIP or other employment by an Educated European. Has passed the Matriculation Examination. Willing to take anything that offers.—Apply "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B." care of this Office.

RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, play two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, nearly new, made for Officer, 5 feet, 9 in., FOR SALE. Address "P. O. U." Post Office, Poona.

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" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE H.M. Indian ... Commander A. Hancock, ... with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,145 tons, Commander A Maxgens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th May), with a cargo of 3,740 tons coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Commander C R Kendall, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1071 tons, Commander E Stabb, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Akyab (4th May), via coast ports, brought a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 937 tons, Commander F W Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi; with a general cargo, 24 cases of opium and 90 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lord Erne, 3,047 tons, Commander J Dunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th May) with a cargo of 5,333 tons coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs John M Heyn & Co.

THE Italian S N Co's steamer Bormida, 1,169 tons, Commander F Ansaldo, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr L J Pinto, Mr. Aseng, and 11 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 598 tons, Commander J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (7th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mac Donald Ritchie and 76 deck.

THE French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Commander L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Messrs N P Brown and M J Sinhoras. For Karachi—Messrs Williams and W D Graham and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
A	C. Alpine	1354	Walker	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
B	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	Sig. A Simoon
C	Mobile	993	McAdam	Not fixed	10-6 B & I S N Co
E	Braunfels	1992	Foggo	Karachi	9-6 Glade & Co
F	Mahanadi	947	Kaynes	Marmagoa	9-0 Shprd & Co
G	Valiant	1581	Douglas	Calcutta	H A Abdoola
H	Kendal	1330	Bennett	Havre	17-6 K Nixon & Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	V Ebrahim
L	Ponani	942	Ahmed	Marmagoa	9-6 Shprd & Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychelles	V Ebrahim
N	Borneldia	1499	Ansaldo	China	10-6 F Branchi
O	Wilderaft	1911	Murray	London	J Mackintosh
P	Wulf	958	Young	Mauritius	13-6 H C Joosub
Q	Yarrowdale	1002	Hastelin	Hamburgh	18-6 W & A Graham

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Verax	1985	McDonald	Hamburg		W & A Graham
3	P. Hunter	3319	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Mackintosh
4	Malwa	1691	Seymour	China	14-6	P & O Co
6	E. Head	2913	McCallum	Amsterdam	23-6	J M Heyer
7	Carnarvonshire	3133	Latter	England		N F Graham
8	M. Valerie	2011	Melis	Trieste	9-6	A I S N Co
9	Cathy	1979	Lilly	Hamburgh	15-6	K Nixon & Co
10	Lhar	2355	Hughes	Genoa	9-6	W Bates & Co
12	W. Hall	2104	Barkley	Dunkirk	13-6	E Bates & Co
13	M. Hall	2132	Buck	Genoa	10-6	E Bates & Co
15	H. Tower	2087		Dunkirk		F Muir & Co
16	Sidra	3122	Humphries	Antwerp	11-6	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

S.	Brahamani	2023	Baldroo	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Mecca S	Frohawk	Bussreh, May 26.
	Lord Erne S	Dunn	Cardiff, May 13.
	Landaura S	Magenis	Calcutta, May 28.
	Karagola S	Robertson	Karachi, June 7.
	Java S	Tice	Bussreh, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Braunfels S	Foggo	Karachi.
	Khanilalla S	Watt	Calcutta, &c.
	Maria Valerie S	Mitis	Trieste.
	Assam S	Creery	Aden.
	Idar S	Hughes	Genoa.

Steamer Swordsman, for Zanzibar, commenced loading from yesterday:—

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ansaldo, for China, &c.
" Methley Hall, for Genoa.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Nethersby Hall (s), 2135, Hood — Ahlsworth (s), 2190, Lyutill
Kendal (s), 1330, Bennett — Baron Clyde (s), 1671, Peat
Sidra (s), 3033, Humphries — Lauriston, 2133, Latta
Wildcroft (s), 1926, Farrant — Bormida (s), 1169, Francisco
Port Hunter (s), 2011, Orr — Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Horsley Tower (s), 2078, Brunstrom — Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole
Rangers Head (s), 2913, Mc Calmont — Malwa (s), 1691, Seymour
Wistow Hall (s), 2139 Barclay — Nizam (s), 1915, Dias
Caldy (s), 1960, Lilley — Surat (s), 1677
Verax (s), 1910, McDowell — Thibet (s), 1667, Denny
Yarrowdale (s), 1003, Houston — La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck — Alboin (s), 660, Ritchie
Marie Valerie (s), 2779, Mitis — Clan Alpine (s), 1319, Walker
Queen of England, 360, Spencer (For sale).

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Beaufort — R I M S Canning, Chaplier
R I M S Dalhousie, Black — R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Tenasserim, Hewett — R I M S Elphinstone, Holland

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.
June 3.—Steamers Citrus, Pundua, Erida, ... ari.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
7	Futtala s	
	Futtala s	
	Nowshera s	
	Scindia s	

...Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nethersby Hall s—... cwts rice, rags, L. Lowjee ... wheat, Sandsay and Co; 70 bales, cotton, J. ... and Co; 402 bales hemp, N. Laljee & Co; 1251 ...
FOR LONDON.
Braunfels s—234 cwts horns, J. M. Rehimtulla; 27 bundles ganja powder, J. Janaribhai; 37 cwts horns, B. Esmail; 21 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, 84 cwts roots and 1228 cwts gum, J. M. Jaitha; 13 cases peacock-feathers, K. Sorabjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Viraz s—800 cwts linseed and 41,001 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Port Hunter s—23 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.
Sidra s—339 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6,493 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Ally Mahomed and Co.
Wildcroft s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 109 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Port Hunter s—1,200 cwts linseed, P Jairam.
Horsley Tower s—200 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, O and Oleoli; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Ramore Head s—15,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Wistow Hall s—53 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 7,440 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,180 cwts rapeseed, Ball Bros; 100 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Waroha s—111 bales cotton, R Kuchmoodas.
FOR HONG KONG.
Malwa s—103 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 50 bales twist, F Hormasjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abraham; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Malwa s—103 cwts sandal wood, M Javer; 55 bales piece goods, and 341 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 30 bales twist, E J Ebraham; 31 bales twist, Finjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, A Jamsetjee and Co; 40 bales piece goods and 185 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.
Andrews, Capt. Madras, D for all Musketry, on leave. (m. c.), from Secunderabad.
Creagh, Lt. Madras, attached 5th P I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.
Eyre, Brgd-Genl. Madras, on leave, to England.
Forteath, Lt. Bombay, 2nd Lt Infy, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 10th June.

1. To-day, the 10th instant, the Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Colaba can be fired.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONBLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 12th June.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice for all members at the Colaba Range, this afternoon, from 4 p.m.
2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... June 11th, 10h. 42'm. a.m.
First Quarter ..... " 21st, 7h. 28'm. a.m.
Full Moon ..... " 28th, 11h. 16'm. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	Foot-ball Match Rowe's Club vs. Royal Horse Artillery, Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p.m. A Variety Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.	5 22	6 36	9 3m 7 56m	2 16m 1 27m
				9 40m 7 42m	2 44m 1 42m
Sun. 11	2nd Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Shannon.	5 22	6 36	9 3m 8 41m	2 16m 2 44m
Mon. 12	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 22	6 37	10 2m 9 40m	3 7m 3 41m
Tues. 13		5 23	6 37	10 56m 10 31m	3 49m 4 36m
Wed. 14	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 23	6 37	11 46m 11 26m	4 31m 5 30m
Thur. 15	Meeting, Women's Memorial to S. S. Bangalee, Tata's House, 5 p.m.	5 13	6 37	— 0 33m	5 20m 6 23m
Fri. 16	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental.	5 23	6 38	0 17m 1 19m	6 8m 7 17m

*Left Aden on Monday, at 11 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 8.

10 P.M.	84°

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

6 a.m.	82°
10 a.m.	86°
Noon	87°
4 p.m.	87°

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE Rupee is at the same value as yesterday, viz., 1s 4d. The price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, was 38¼d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £66; while, in New York, the metal was ½ cent dearer, at 83½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower in London at 99 ex-div.; and Indian Sterling Loan was quoted 108 ex-div., the last quotation cum div having been 108¾. Rs. 10,000 of extra Council Bills on Bombay, and half a lakh on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at 1s. 3 1-16d., which is an advance of 3-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, but the same as the highest rate obtained for Bills on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 5-8d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton, dearer, at £52; Yellow Metal advanced ⅛ to 4½. Paris quotations come unaltered.

Confirmatory of the other indications of a return of comparative ease to the London Money Market, the Bank of England rate was reduced yesterday by one per cent., making it stand at 4 per cent. per annum. The market rates of discount were further put down ½ per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅛ and 2 per cent., respectively. About half a million more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly Returns of the Bank of England showed a further increase in the Bank's Reserve at 5 per cent., making it stand at 47 per cent.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with prices 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower. The total Skins sold were 1,010,000, out of 1,040,000 offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having amounted to 4,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot quotations (with the exception of that for Egyptian "Fair" Brown called 1-16d. higher, at 4 5-8d.) were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for June-July deliveries and 4¾d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very strong, with prices hardening.

In New York, 7¾ was still the price of ready Middling Uplands Cotton yesterday; but September Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total Receipts for the present season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Thursday's Receipts ...	3,000	4,000	6,000
Five days' do.	21,000	25,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892...	4,865,000	6,933,000	6,793,000

Here, only a small business has been done in the staple to-day, and prices have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the market, however, being steady at the decline. Exporters have bought only 300 Karanja, at Rs. 197; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 195; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, made up of 250 Morvi, at Rs. 195; 200 Bhownuggar, at Rs. 201-2; and 100 each of Oomra, at Rs. 192; and Khangaum, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has been done to-day, and the market has become quiet in tone, at a reduction of half-an-anna per cwt. in prices, this evening's quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-5-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-4-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-15-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-8-6	"

SEEDS have also become quiet, with a small business passing. The price of *Linseed* is half an anna lower, at Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt., but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,245 bales.
Wheat	44,634 cwts.
Linseed	21,348 "
Rapeseed	10,770 "
Poppyseed	1,031 "
Groundnuts	742 "
Castorseed	504 "
Rice	3,179 "

FREIGHTS remains dull; but no fresh business (as often happens on mail-day) has transpired, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling, and irregular, at Is. 2 13-16 to 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, and Is. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Telegraphic being given early at Is. 2 5d., then Is. 2 27-32d., and then at Is. 2 13-16d. For Credits, we heard of few Merchants' Bills offering, but late in the day a fair amount was placed at Is. 3d. for three months' sight Bills, and the market closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 2 13/16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 2 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	Is. 2 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	Is. 2 15/16.	"
Francs do.		"

The drawing ... nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER rates for Paper have ruled rather lower to-day, 105 15-16 having at one time been quoted for Money, and 105 13-16 for Account; but the market was steady at the decline, and before the close, rates took an upward tone again, leaving off at 106 3-16 for cash, and 106 1-16 for the next settlement.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Press Scrip to-day, and we note a decline of Rs. 105 in Bellary; of Rs. 5 each in Prince of Wales and New Berar; and of Rs. 2½ in Mercantile; and an advance of Rs. 5 each in Breul's Cawnpore, and Colaba; and of Rs. 2½ each in Bombay Cotton, and Hingoli, at our revised quotations. In Mill shares, the only changes are an advance of Rs. 10 in Oriental, and of Re. 1 in Leopold; and a decline of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been very strong, prices hardening.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 ex-dividend.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96
Bar Silver	38¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £27,500,000, increase £1,400,000; public deposits, £7,100,000, decrease £100,000; other deposits, £30,100,000, decrease £200,000; other securities, £26,400,000, decrease £2,100,000; notes and gold, £17,400,000, increase £1,800,000. The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna left here Thursday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe from Kobe left this afternoon for Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

...CIDENT TO THE ...ANDER-IN-CHIEF.

...(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 8.

...Colonel Sir John Hudson, Commander-...Bombay Army, was killed this ...falling from his horse, which stumbled, ...himself grief in Poona.

LATER.

...Hudson met with a riding accident ...during, near Ghorporie. Shortly after ...Excellency, accompanied by Colonel ...from the Ghorporie barracks, where his ...body, and his Excellency was thrown ...skull's head, and fell head foremost, and ...stately over.

...at had happened Colonel Leach immediately to the assistance of the Commander-in-...he found lying on his back on the ...still, with his head facing the direction ...they had been coming. Colonel Leach ...his head up and spoke to him, but ...response.

...of the Yorkshire Infantry, who were ...me up immediately, and with their assistance Leach carried Sir J. Hudson into the ...k of their company, and laid him on ...and stimulants were immediately ...to no purpose. Sir J. Hudson lay ...and still with his eyes closed.

...of the accident had been sent to the ...tal at Ghorporie, the nearest point at ...was obtainable. An apothecary immediately ...the Commander-in-Chief lay. Froth ...and was oozing from the patient's mouth, and ...were indications of the patient having sustained ...injuries to his brain. Surgeon-Captain ...in charge of the hospital, arrived very ...afterwards; but found life was extinct.

...Leach then galloped off to Magdala ...to inform Captain Hudson, Aide-de-Camp, ...Hudson's death, and returned to the barracks ...Poona. A most affecting scene was witnessed ...Captain Hudson viewed the block where lay ...and the father, whom he had seen but a few ...rs previously in the very best of health.

...Dr. Sutton made a careful examination of the ...and found that the cervical vertebræ had ...fractured. Surgeon-Captain Copeland, whom ...Sutton called, confirmed the statement of his ...colleague.

...body was ultimately removed from the barracks to Magdala House in one of the Chief's carriages; Colonel Leach, Drs. Sutton and Copeland ...ing the vehicle to the house.

...terrible news had been broken to Lady, Miss, ...Hudson, by Captain Hudson, shortly ...the arrival of the body at Magdala House.

THE INQUEST.

...Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, ...an inquest early this afternoon, at Magdala ...House, on the body of Sir John Hudson.

...The evidence of Colonel Leach completely bears out the facts reported previously in the telegram. ...and whilst riding out this morning with Sir ...Hudson on the Prince of Wales' Road, his pony stumbled. They were going at a fair trot. Sir John Hudson fell on his head, and then turned a complete somersault. Sir John lay quite still on the ground, and never uttered a word or cry.

...Sutton said that immediately he was called by Colonel Leach he ran as quickly as he could to No. 5 Barracks, at Ghorporie, and found Sir John lying on a barrack cot, and life was extinct. He made a careful examination of the body and found a large bruise on the top of his head, indicating the point that came in contact with the ground. He was of opinion that having fallen on his head Sir John Hudson then turned a complete somersault with the result that the weight of his body fractured the cervical vertebræ. To this fracture he attributed the death. Dr. Copeland assisted him in the examination.

The Magistrate recorded the verdict that death was caused by a fracture of the cervical vertebræ, the result of a fall from a horse.

It is remarkable that the pony which Sir John Hudson was riding at the time of the accident has not a single scratch.

All the public offices as well as courts, schools, and colleges are closed as a mark of respect. The flag at Magdala House and at the military offices were lowered half-mast.

The temporary command of the Bombay Army was taken by Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, as being the senior Officer in the Presidency.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

THE FUNERAL.

Major-General Blundell has issued district orders, in which it is said he regrets to announce the death of Sir John Hudson. The funeral will take place at 8-30 a.m. A battery of field artillery will be drawn upon the race-course and fire fifteen minute guns while the procession proceeds to the cemetery. Colonel Westmacott will command the escort, which will be composed of the L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Fusiliers, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 13th Bombay Infantry, a guard on account of 100 rank-and-file of the Lancashire Fusiliers, with regimental color, and the massed bands. All battalions, forming an escort, will parade at Magdala House, and the remainder of the troops at Poona and Kirkee, namely, two Field Batteries Artillery, the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 24th Bombay Rifles, and the 25th Bombay Rifles, all under Colonel Tandy, assisted by [illegible] will line the road along the entire route to the cemetery. The Royal Horse Artillery will fire a salute of fifteen guns at the cemetery. The body will then be lowered into the grave.

The Bishop is expected to arrive from Panchgani this morning for the funeral.

SIMLA, June 9.

A telegram has just been received reporting the death of Sir John Hudson, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. The deepest sympathy is felt.

Lord White has telegraphed to Lady Hudson, expressing his sincere regret at the death of her husband, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, of the Intelligence Branch, son-in-law of the deceased, has hastened to Poona.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HERSCHELL REPORT.

THE MINISTERS INVITE THE OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Fowler, in reply to a question, said that the Government had been requested to telegraph their opinion when they had received and considered the report of the Herschell Currency Commission.

LATER.

In the House of Commons last night Sir W. V. Harcourt, in moving that the Report of Lord Herschell's Commission, which had just been laid out to India by the mail of the 2nd instant, and a summary of it had also been published, said the Government, he said, would state their views on the subject when the Report is presented to the House, but cannot do so until they have received the views of the Government of India. He would not undertake to say that nothing would be done in India until the House had considered the Report.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Balfour asked Mr. Gladstone's reply regarding Mr. Fowler's statement implied that the Government had delegated to execute the Resolution. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was nothing whatever to prevent the Indian Government making any suggestion they might think fit regarding the examinations.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Cholera has broken out at Mecca, and sixty deaths have occurred.

[illegible] MAY 10

[illegible] success by [illegible]

[illegible] Sheriff [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty, a niece of Adelaide Ristori, whose name is well-known on the Italian stage, is by profession also an actress, not a writer. But losing her voice through trouble at the loss of her husband, she was ordered change of scene to Bathurst, where to escape from sad thoughts. She wrote the book which has at once given her a standing among successful authors. The plot is strange, unconventional, and intensely interesting. It is the story of a young Italian Count who having lost his first love by death is unconsolable, until he meets her double a prima Ballerina, who consents to dress as his dead sweetheart, and occupy her apartments for two hours every day, so as to give him the happiness of believing that his dead love is restored to him. But however enjoyable these living statue illusion is to the Count, it is a very unsatisfactory role for the Ballerina; and apparently failing to captivate the morbid melancholy man she resolves to break the contract. But women usually manage to get what they set their hearts on, and the Ballerina is no exception. In bringing an intricate plot to a satisfactory conclusion, Signora Marjeroni will conciliate those readers who do not appreciate unleavened tragedy.

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Like Giulia Majeroni, to show fight, instead of succumbing trouble, is the female spirit of the age. The Arctic explorer Nansen, amongst a packet of one thousand letters asking to be allowed to accompany his expedition to the North Pole, has one little note from a French lady, weary of life, who thought of entering a convent, but hearing of Nansen's great enterprise, volunteered to go with him instead. It is a pathetic little fact, but it is a decided sign of progress. The only fear is that with the feminine world so energetic there will be little or nothing left for men to do. In reply to the disparaging remarks of the French artists who were asked to open the public atelier doors to women, the *Femmes Artistes* in their Bulletin Official declare their intentions in the following decisive words, which would lose raciness in translation:—

"Nous emploierons notre austère jeunesse a piocher; oui, nous piocherons, et tout le temps que vous mettez a humer vos cigarettes et a déguster vos choppes nous travaillerons pour rattraper l'avance que vous nous ferez sur nous. Riez de la tradition et de l'ideal que vous avez trouvé drole; de vous mettre que vous trouverez pompiers, de notre grande ecole ou, dites vous, on perd sa jeunesse—riez, riez toujours, rira bien qui rira le dernier."

The "Art Francais" commenting on the women's attitude wonders what good reason the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" can give for excluding students when women are admitted without any protests in all the other schools of the States. It supposes that it is a question of finance. But it may not be altogether that; for it transpires that no woman's work has been purchased by the directors this year, though there were many pictures of real worth at the exhibition of the "Femmes Artistes." Can it be that Frenchmen are jealous?

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A TELEGRAM, which appears in another column, announces the death of Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., who assumed the Command-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, in succession to Sir George Greaves on the 1st of April last. Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., was the eldest son of the late Captain J. Hudson, R.N., and was born in 1833. He married in 1859 Miss Isabel Muir, the daughter of the late Major-General Charles Frederic Havelock. He was educated at the Royal Naval School, at New Cross, entered the Army in 1853, was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1861; became Captain in 1853, Major in 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1870, Colonel in 1877, Major-General ten years later, and Lieutenant-General this year. He served as Adjutant of the 64th Regiment throughout the Persian campaign of 1856-57, including the storm and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, night attack and battle of Kooshab, and bombardment of Mohumrah (medal with clasp). He served as Adjutant 64th Regiment in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces in suppressing the Mutiny in 1857-58; was present with Havelock's column in the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Osnac, Busecrutgunge (first and second), Boorbeakochowkee, and Ethur; was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of General Havelock in the advance to Lucknow, and was present at the actions at Munniguiwar and Alumbagh, and at the first relief of Lucknow; present in all subsequent operations, including three sorties, until the second relief of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches, thanked by Governor-General in Council). Sir John served as Adjutant 64th Foot in the defence of Cawnpore and the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers, and was present in the actions at Kala Nuddi, Futtehghur, and Kerkeeahie, and Taylor's Brigade; was Brigade-Major Burnai, Mohundi, and Shan in the actions at Captain Brevet of Major. Medal had. (Promoted year's service for Lucknow.) He served as Second in Command of the 21st Bengal Native Infantry in the Abyssinian campaign (mentioned in despatches, medal). He commanded the 28th Bengal Native Infantry throughout the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present during the operations in the Khost Valley, including the affair at Matoon (twice mentioned in despatches,); with Sir Frederick Roberts's Division in the advance on Cabul in 1879, and with Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade in the rear guard at the engagement at Charasiah on the 6th October, 1870, (mentioned in despatches); during the operations around Cabul in December commanded the outpost at Lataband, and the garrison which attacked and dispersed a hostile force, which threatened to invest the outpost (mention in despatches, C.B., medal with two clasps). Commanded the Khyber Brigade from January, 1881, till the withdrawal of the British forces from that Pass. He served in the Soudan campaign in 1885, in command of the Indian Contingent (mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star). Since then he has commanded in Allahabad, the Quetta division, and a first-class district in Bengal. Sir John, according to a home paper, which published a complimentary notice at the time of his appointment to Bombay, was a Cumbrian by extraction, and was a nephew of that venerable "old boy" of Carlisle Grammar School, who died at a patriarchal age, at Chillingham, recently. Sir John's father, Captain John Hudson, R.N., was at one time Governor of Marahalsea Prison and Commander of H.M.S. Eurydice, when the Duke of Edinburgh served thereon as a midshipman. Captain Hudson was father of seventeen children, most of whom have attained to positions of some prominence. First of these was the new Commander-in-Chief; Admiral Hudson is another; Captain E. K. Hudson, R.N., Dr. Christopher Hudson, and the Rev. Samuel Hudson, Rector of Castle Carrock and Canon of Carlisle Cathedral are all his sons. A sister of the late Commander-in-Chief is described as one of the best lady-organists in England. The eldest brother was the Rev. Joseph Hudson, Vicar of Chillingham, who died not long ago. One of his relatives was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at Cambridge, and various other members of the family have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. The family has been connected with Haltcliffe in Cumberland since the year 1579. In the interval between Sir John's employment in Abyssinia and his return to duty in this country he was on sick leave in England, and devoted the time to going through a course of musketry at Hythe and engineering at Chatham, where he also obtained certificates in signalling and telegraphy. On his return to India he was instructor in these branches of science until he obtained command of the 28th Punjab Infantry. The news of his death comes as a shock, for although he has only been in command of the Bombay Army for the short space of nine weeks, he had already earned the respect and good-will of his subordinates. The funeral takes place to-day at Poona.

The following garrison order was issued in Bombay last evening:—

DISTRICT AND GARRISON ARMY ORDER.

By Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District.

Bombay, Friday, June 9, 1893.

No. 1656.—Reports and Returns (Casualties.) The Brigadier-General Commanding the District deeply regrets to announce the death of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who was thrown from his horse and killed at 7-30 a.m. this morning at Poona.

2. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning. Dress, Full dress (white).

3. Any officer wishing to attend has leave to do so.

4. All flags will be hoisted half mast high until sunset to-morrow.

5. Fifteen minute guns will be fired to-morrow, the last gun being fired at sunset.

6. District offices to be closed.

By Order,

W. E. HILLIARD, Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was also issued late last evening:—"As a mark of respect his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Public Offices in the Presidency be closed on the 10th inst., on which day the funeral of his Excellency the late the Hon. Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is to take place."

A DARJEELING correspondent warns: "We have the mad dog scare usual at this period of the year, and just now one brute bit four children at Darjeeling, another, ten or twelve people at Jore Bungalow, and then three children at Jhapahar. Both villages are in the Darjeeling district. People are warned to keep their dogs tied up, and if they are bitten to have the wounds cauterized at once."

"Women," says Fredrick Harrison in the *Forum*, "have it all their own way now in respect to [illegible] lady-like age, and so it is an age of ladies' novels, [illegible]

LONDON, MAY 19.

I HAVE joined the London Reform Union. My adhesion is of infinitesimal importance, except that it enables me to say a word on what we want to do. It is not, so far as I can see, an attempt to extort more money out of the ratepayers' pockets so much as an attempt at introducing more humanity into things. For instance, why should the workhouse be the dreadful place it is? Why should the old married folk be separated? Why should the poor children be separated from other children in school and by dread? Why should not Ladies' Committees be formed for the better treatment of women and children? All these things want looking into, and would cost nothing. The question of old age pensions, again, must be never laid aside until it is settled once for all. Work for the unemployed. This is another difficult subject—difficult, but not impossible. No outdoor relief to the able-bodied; I believe that there is very little. No subletting of contracts; equalisation of rates; less wasteful administration of hospitals. This is a simple programme; it certainly ought to mean diminished—not increased—rates. It ought not to frighten us, and surely most of us must be agreed upon the points that I have named. Let us all join the London Reform Union.

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We are constantly hearing of the wonderful prophecies made by poets and philosophers. Here is an excellent example of a failure. It is from a letter written by Voltaire, then in his eighty-third year, to the King of Prussia. He says, "We have no civil wars to fear under Louis XVI.; we have also less to fear the ridiculous horrors of the Jesuits, the Jansenists, the Convulsionists. It is true our debts are as immense as those of the English, but we enjoy the blessings of Peace, good Government, and Hope." These were remarkable words, written at a time when, if we believe historians, all men who could read the future by the signs of the present were foretelling the Great Revolution which was to arrive in a few years. I think it was in the same year in which Voltaire uttered those words of wisdom that the King and Queen were surrounded by a mob crying "Bread! Bread!"

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A correspondent from Spain calls attention to the fact that the custom of having no seats or pews in church, which formerly obtained in this country, still continues in Spain. "Each person has a rush-bottomed sort of pricdieu chair, called in Spanish a reclinatorio; the name of the owner is painted on the back, and all the chairs are kept in the sacristy or stacked in a corner of the church. Most heads of families send their servants on Saturday evening to arrange the chairs for Sunday morning." Poor people formerly knelt on the stones or on a piece of carpet brought to church for the purpose. I have seen negrees thus kneeling on the stones in a Catholic church. When the stones became too hard they got up, and went outside to rub their knees and to have a cheerful chat till they felt able to go back again. But a more curious custom prevails in Basque churches. It is that the women take the whole floor of the church for themselves, while the men are sent upstairs to narrow galleries which look like balconies all round the church.

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How many are left of the old signs in London? Two or three, you think. Well, Mr. Phillip Norman has been writing a pretty little book about them, and you will be surprised to hear that there are over thirty still remaining on the houses, besides a good many in the Guildhall Museum, and two or three that have been taken down and are preserved indoors. If you want to see them, I will tell you how you should go—I only name the streets where they occur. Addle-street; 70, Aldermanbury; 65, Gresham-street; 6, Ironmonger-lane; 37 Cheapside; 67, St. Paul's-church-yard; La Belle Sauvage yard; 28, Budge-row; Warwick-lane; Minories—here there is the famous wooden Midshipman beside the sign of the Magpie; 5, Lower Thames-street; the Fleet-street Cock; old Jewry; 79, High-street, Shoreditch; Borough High-street—the Half Moon; Charlotte-street, Blackfriars; 251, Holborn; High-street, Islington—the White Lion; the Temple Gate House; Goslings, Child's, and Hoare's Banks. Two or three others there are, but these are enough to begin upon, and the book may be consulted for the rest.

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Saturday, May 13, 1893, MARRIED in the various Churches of Great Britain, according to the fashion Chronicle of the *Times*, No ONE. This is not an accident of that most unusual and wonderful kind, in that no single pair of swain and nymph out of all our millions should enter into the holy bonds of matrimony on any one day—on the contrary, there among those who do not announce their marriages in the *Times*, there were the usual number of marriages; the Registrar, I am told, did his customary amount of business. The real significance of the fact is this. It is the [illegible] month of May which by the ignorant classes used to be held to be unlucky for marriage. And last Saturday was the 13th, which used by the ignorant classes to be held unlucky for the commencement of everything. These superstitions, which have died out among our lower classes—at least in the towns—have lately been revived among the better sort. Whatever else we have become, we have become a [illegible] nation—we [illegible] superstitions. The superstitions of the cultured class are [illegible] many, and they are all of recent introduction. [illegible] and why this new superstitious spirit has show how among us. It is a passing fad replayed at we up than believed in; yet with something of the old terror in it. N.B.—I have just read the above sagacious remarks to a lady, and she replied, "Yes, you are, very likely, quite right; it is all very silly. At the same time, I should not like to be married in May." So—you see. Yet I observe, also from the first column of the paper, that Lucina and Mors have no superstition at all about the month of May.

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Once more a national Function, at which Literature has been deliberately ignored. Let us make a note of these facts. In February 1872, there was a great national rejoicing over the recovery to health of the Prince; a service of thanksgiving was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was filled with thousands of those considered most worthy of honour. *Not a single man or woman of Letters was invited*; one or two may have got in under other claims, but as belonging to Literature not one was invited. In the year 1887 another and even a greater Function was held. In Westminster Abbey were gathered together all the men of the Three Kingdoms whom the State thought worthy of honour. *Not one single man or woman of Letters was invited*—that is to say, on other grounds one or two may have got in; as belonging to Literature, *not one*. Again, there was celebrated a smaller but still an important Celebration last week in the opening of the Imperial Institute. An ode was written for the occasion—but apparently not read—and the poet, who, in common decency, could not be passed over, was invited to attend. Excepting Mr. Lewis Morris, *not one man or woman of Letters was invited*. That is, one or two may have got in on other grounds, but *not one was invited*. That is to say, again, Literature, in the eyes of our State officials, does not exist in this country. Now, let us ask ourselves, is this open, and deliberate, and barbarous contempt for Literature good for the national mind? The people honour what they see honoured; they despise what they see despised. It does no harm to a Carlyle personally to be neglected by the State; the harm is done to the nation when it is taught, officially, that Carlyle is a man to be despised.

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Three weeks ago there was a little parallel drawn between the view of woman's place held a hundred years ago and that of to-day. I have received some verses called a Reply. Some of them make up in vehemence what they lack in metre. The writer is not always grammatical, but she is sincere. They end as follows

But do not all these jealous fears,
These croakings, and alarms, and sneers,
Arise from this—nor more nor less—
Man's attribute—'tis selfishness!
Though lured by science, art, or fame,
A woman's a woman all the same:
And though her mind and soul expand,
Still nature claims the upper hand.

Of this be sure, say what you will,
The mother is the mother still—
'Twere easier the whole world to win,
Or Ethiopian change his skin,
Or the bright sun to shine by night,
Or falling star arrest its flight,
As make you more unselfish—brother—
Or woman less a wife and mother.

***

Very satisfactory and reassuring. But, Madam, if one may humbly ask, why selfish? Where does my own abominable, notorious selfishness have a chance of coming in? No doubt Man is horribly selfish; he has always been horribly selfish. It is matter of common knowledge that he works at his profession all day and every day entirely for his own sake and to provide himself with luxuries and the means of following his vicious courses; it is certain that he never gives any money for his wife and children; that he takes no thought of the future as regards the latter; all this we know and regret. But where does his selfishness come in on this subject of woman's emancipation? He understands, it is true, that unless his wife gives the best part—the largest part—of her thoughts and cares to the children whatever care he himself may spare from his own selfishness will be thrown away. It is also true that, in the middle class, where the family (happily) belongs to the mother, there still lingers a feeling that it is better—say less selfish—for a mother to give up her maiden efforts as becoming a bad painter or a tenth-rate musician in order to direct the minds of her boys and girls so that they may have a chance of [illegible] in life. If she can combine the two things, well and good. I have never yet met the woman of the middle class who [illegible] the highest [illegible] I have [illegible] knowing [illegible] Science, or Science [illegible] children. From [illegible] of [illegible]

A lady, writing from Eau, says: "There is a great storm this afternoon, and our cook has just learned some bay leaves to ward off hailstones, which are often very destructive in this country. She did it quite solemnly. Which of the Gods is it who has to be propitiated by the smell of burning bay leaves? I do not know the Deity of the weather by name, but perhaps, from his uncertain behaviour, he has always been regarded as a Power of very capricious temper, who has to be conciliated in odd ways, and is very easily offended. For instance, formerly he did not like to see girls combing their hair in the open. It was a fancy of his—queer—unaccountable. Still, it had to be considered. The Roman sailors went so far as to forbid anyone to cut his hair or his nails except during a storm. Spain is fortunate in the possession of two Saints who take care of hailstorms. Their names, which I mention for the benefit of the Faithful, are Emeterius and Cheledonius. In this country, the best preservative against lightning has always been the wearing or the carrying of bay leaves. Or if you wanted to make everything quite safe, you planted house-leek on your roof. But a thunderstorm is not a hailstorm.

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The following is a Romance of Tooting, perhaps *the* Tooting Romance. In the middle of the last century there resided at this delightful suburb two families whom the historian of the period—thinly for his readers, but effectually for posterity—veils under the letters P. and R. The Family P. consisted of an alderman, wealthy and therefore much respected, but of a choleric temperament; his wife, a lady who desired, and generally obtained, her own way; and a daughter, who added to the charms of a lovely face and form, the high spirit of her father and the determination of her mother. The Family R., on the other hand, contained the paternal R., a wealthy gentleman, and his son R. Junior, who had a fortune of his own worth £2,000 a year. The Paternal R. in bidding for a certain estate which the alderman also desired to have, and in obtaining the estate, gave great offence to the alderman, insomuch that he forbade any intercourse between his own family and the Family R. But mark! R. Junior had already exchanged vows of love and constancy with Miss P. P. Junior refused to marry any [illegible] person. Miss P. refused to give up R. Junior. Miss P. recently taking the side of her daughter was refused to silence, the chronicler regrets to say, by the primitive method of the primaeval husband—that is, by reason of thwacks. To silence, but not to submission. And the young lady was locked up, but in her own room; also a favourite method with the eighteenth century parent. But she remained unconquered. Epsom Races came. The alderman took his daughter out of prison, in hopes that a little change and gaiety would soften her heart. But love finds out a way. The lovers met on the racecourse and things were arranged. Now observe the ingenuity of Woman, coerced but rebellious. On their return, Miss P. being again safely locked up and Mrs. P. silenced by the fear of more thwacks, and the alderman more choleric than ever and more determined, there arrived a messenger with a letter. It was from Mrs. P.'s married sister. Their aged aunt—Aunt Matilda, spinster—was lying at the point of death. Would Mrs. P. and her daughter get into the carriage and drive straight to the ancient lady's house? The alderman could not choose but consent: 'twere barbarous to refuse an aged aunt, with money to leave; and they would be back by dinner time. That hour arrived—I think it was four—but the wife and daughter did not return. The alderman, who now began to have his doubts, waited till seven; he then ordered the dinner—now completely spoiled—to be served; and sat down alone, with what appetite he could. They came not home that night. Perhaps Aunt Matilda was dying in the stately and leisurely fashion once incumbent upon all who had money to leave. He would not disturb himself. Next day, however, he posted to his sister-in-law, just to inquire. "My sister," said that lady, "is very well in health, but she knows better than to return to you just now. For, to tell the truth, your daughter is now in France (if she has had a favourable passage), and on her landing will be instantly married (for she is accompanied by the Vicar of Tooting) to her lover Mr. R. Junior, with whom she has gone off." Which, in fact, happened; and whether the alderman was afterwards reunited to his wife and his daughter or not; whether he left his daughter (an only child, I understand) a great fortune, cutting up to the tune of a Plum and a half at least; or whether he remained obdurate and gave all his money to his City Company, I know not. After all, the best plan is to leave the story unfinished. Every story is an episode, and we can only hope that Mrs. R. Junior ever afterwards regarded the journey across the Channel as quite the most delightful episode in her life.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. M. H. EGAN, Royal Scots has been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs.

GENERAL leave in India from the 19th June to the 18th August is granted to Surgeon-Captain H. J. Peard, A. M. S.

THE Association flourishes financially, as in every other respect, under the management of its enthusiastic and progressive Secretary.

THE 4th Bombay Rifles finished a Guard-of-Honour for the Rajah of Junagad on his arrival at Poona on the morning of the 9th instant.

[illegible] for the last reconstituted Bombay Infantry regiment, the [illegible] which was mustered out at Neemuch [illegible] ago. Only three companies so far have been [illegible] including the transfers from other corps.

THE issue of the Lee-Metford to the Army will bring this rifle into the field at the next Meeting, and the subject of handicapping it, will receive the careful consideration of the Council. From data gathered up to date, it would appear the rifle may have to be given a place between the Martini Rifle and the Army Military Breech Loader.

TAKING into consideration the fact that there is excessive crowding of rifle shooting in the months of November and December owing to class-firing, Regimental Matches, and open competitions throughout India, and that in Northern India the best makes shooting before, these months almost intolerable, it has been suggested that the shooting for the I. R. A. Matches should extend beyond the prescribed time, namely, 31st of December. Members of the Association are invited to favour the Council with their views on the subject, and if the reasonableness of the suggestion be concurred in, to inform the Council up to what date the competitions would be wished to be left open.

AMONG the remarks appended to the annual report of the Indian Rifle Association by Mr. D. Pudumjee, the Honorary Secretary, the following notes will be of general interest to riflemen:—

A good many competitors must have experienced the disappointment consequent on failing at a second distance after having made a good score at the first distance in a double distance match. It is hoped competitors generally will appreciate the abolition of all such competitions and the substitution of ten-shot single distance matches in the Championship Course, consisting of 12 matches, with the aggregate of 120 shots. The presentation of money prizes along with the medals was another innovation that will not fail to meet with the approval of the members of the Association.

THE following officers have obtained leave of absence:—Major A. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, 42 day's privilege leave in India; Surgeon Major W. P. Carson, Indian Medical Service, four months general leave to Australia; Colonel G. Lecky commandant 11th Madras Infantry four months' sick leave in India; Major D. K. Robertson, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, one years' private affairs leave in India; Lieutenant E. P. Cooke, Hurle, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, six months' leave to England on Medical certificate; Captain R. W. Pearson, 1st Grenadiers, 30 day's privilege leave to Gotacamund; Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Fogett, 21st Bombay Infantry, 31 day's privilege leave to Matheran; Captain W. C. Block, 1st Grenadiers 64 days' privilege leave to Mount Abu; Lieutenant A. I. O'Brian, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 60 days' privilege leave in India; and Lieutenant Griffiths, 2nd Lancers, general leave to the 31st May.

ALTHOUGH the number of full scores made in the last meeting was only six, the character of the shooting on the whole was good. The paucity of full scores, as compared with the sixteen full scores of the previous year, may be accounted for by the abolition of the seven-shot single distance matches; competitors are aware that a full score with ten shots is a much more difficult achievement than one with seven shots. Major J. Rickie wins for the third time the Championship of the Association; he does it this time with a score, namely, 572, unparralleled in the records of the Association. The same competitor takes the N. R. A. Medal, and stands first in the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's Prize, and also in matches X and XI. The full scores made by Sergeant J. H. Light in the Maharaja Takhtsingji (Bhownugger) Prize, by Sergeant E. Winter in H. E. Lord Harris' Prize, by Corporal V. C. French and Major J. Rickie in Colonel Meakin's Prize, and Lieutenant G. C. Rigby in the Maharaja of Travancore Contest, all deserve special mention.

On the 13th instant, at Cambridge University the degree of LL.D., will be conferred on the Maharaja of Bhownugger, in recognition of his Highness's valuable services in the cause of education in India. Amongst the Maharajah's recent visitors at 46, Queen's-gate, have been Mr. Gladstone, who had an interesting conversation with the Maharajah on Indian affairs, and the Duke of Connaught. Last week his Highness visited the Naval and Military and United Service Clubs, of both of which he has been elected an honorary member. At the dinner given to the Prince at the latter institution by Sir Owen Judd Browne the company included Lord Kimberley, Lord Roberts, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Sir Peter Lumsden. The Maharajah has also paid visits to the Post and Telegraph Offices.

ON Monday night, the 15th ultimo, the Maharajah of Kapurtala, accompanied by his suite, visited the Houses of Parliament. In the Commons the Prince was provided with a seat in the front [illegible] over the clock, their robes and turbans added a [illegible] and unwonted bit of colour to the [illegible] and [illegible] mistake the [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible]

INDIAN NOTES ON THE CRUSADES.

WHAT does the Crusades teach us about India? It tells us that "Indian linen was well-known in Egypt at the time of Saint Louis' Expedition (1250).

Williams of Tyre speaks of the Indian trade across the Isthmus of Suez. Saladin's forces were drawn (so he says) from all Asia, from the Tigris, and as far as India, and in his letter to Frederick Barbarossa he styles himself "Lord of the Land of India and its Dependencies." And elsewhere that he carried his sovereignty to "the centre of India Citerior" wherever that may be.

Saladin was a Kurd, born on the Tigris, died at Damascus in 1192, aged 57.

I suppose his lordship over India was a figure of speech, even as Barbarossa claimed the "two Ethiopias," (Red Sea and the Persian Gulf).

We are all interested in the Old Man of the Mountain whose successors are with us in Bombay.

When Saint Louis was in Acre he received an Ambassador from the Old Man of the Mountain with the extraordinary present of his shirt with this explanation:

"Our Lord informs you that as the shirt is worn nearest the body, he sends you his shirt, a symbol that you are the King for whom he has the greatest affection. A gold ring also with his name engraven on it with which he espouses you. Also an elephant of crystal set in amber with a border of gold."

It is also added that when the box which contained these presents was opened a splendid perfume filled the room. The Ambassador left and returned in fifteen days, so this Old Man of the Mountain must have had his dwelling place somewhere up in the Lebanon.

The explanation of this is that there were three Dais or Priors of the Chief of the Hashisheen whose place was Alamut in Persia. One of them had Syria, who (everything in these days being fair in love and in war) slew Count Raymond of Tripoli and Conrad of Montserrat during the Crusades. It was the Prior of this region no doubt who made love to Saint Louis.

It was said when the Prince of Wales was introduced to Aga Khan in Bombay in 1875, that the same incident had not occurred since his ancestor met Edward the Black Prince.

It is a curious circumstance that no Scotsman is mentioned in either Richard of Devizes's Account of the 3rd Crusade (1189) or in Joinville's Account of the Crusade of Saint Louis (1247).

Probably there were some Scotsmen among the 12,000 Northmen said to be Danes and Frisons who arrived in 1189 at Acre "men inured by labour to the rigours of the North, large limbs, invincible minds, and devout fervour for the faith." Typical Scotsmen! When Acre was taken (1193) hardly 100 survived. Under 1192, Richard says York abounds in Scots, "vile and faithless men or rather rascals," and Joinville has this rather remarkable passage—

"In truth I should like better that a Scotsman from Scotland, or from any distant or unknown country should govern the subjects of my country well, loyally than that these should rule them wickedly and reproachfully." This said Saint Louis to his son, on which Du Cange remarks: "Scarcely a kingdom where great numbers of Scots were not to be found." Probably an explanation of the absence of Scotchmen on those crusades may be found in Sir Walter Scott's writings.

Richard says that the "Natives of Syria were astonished at the English who devoured three times the bread and one hundred fold more wine than the Gentiles."

Elsewhere he adds: "Fresh eels without wine are bad for digestion," also A. D. 1191.

The army remained outside the walls of Joppa and refreshed themselves with abundance of fruits, figs, grapes, pomegranates, and citrons produced by the country round.

There is no mention of oranges, so we may conclude that the famous orange groves of Joppa, now the admiration of every tourist, were not then in existence.

I am afraid the Crusades did not always create honour and chivalry. What about the 2,700 hostages of the Turkish army whom Richard ordered to be hanged at Acre, and hanged they were "as they deserved to be in the sight of God and man" is the record. And this is prefaced by these memorable words: "Crossed the River of Acre in the name of the Lord." When I read that at Acre the English beheaded all Saladin's messengers except one man, that our women dragged the Turks by the hair of the head and beheaded them, that at Messina the victors carried off their noblest women; that in 1192, Richard against the clearest treaty stipulations attacked a caravan travelling from Egypt to Damascus, captured 4,700 camels and slew 1,700 Turks, of whom it is recorded "a boy might have killed ten of them."

The Crusaders defended themselves by the convenient doctrine that "it was right that art should overreach art and that the treachery of the tyrant should be deceived by its own example." Was not this Clive's doctrine on the Nuncomar business?

So I do not wonder that after this the Saracens put their sick prisoners to death in the galleys and threw their bodies into the sea, dragged the dying pilgrim from his litter and smashed an end of him, or that the Crusaders met with French and Syrian slaves working in the streets of Jerusalem.

Here is an innocent relation:

"Our men caught a fisherman with Greek fire sadly mangled, and then decapitated him."

"Two of the Turkish ships from Alexandria dashed on the rocks, most of the men on board perished amid the shouts and laughter of the Christians, who beheaded some of them who were cast on shore by the fury of the waves."

Not very Christian I trow.

"Found twenty Saracens sowing barley and took [illegible] prisoners to Askelon."

This was not [illegible] chivalrous. If we wish to see conspicuous instances of chivalry we must go to the Saracens.

"When the Christians were in Jerusalem several Turks came to Saladin to kill them and take vengeance, but he would not allow them."

"The Saracens took off my coat-of-mail, and from pity seeing me so very ill, they flung over me one of my own scarlet coverlets lined with miniver which my lady mother had given me, bade me be comforted that he would give me something to drink that would cure me in two days. This he did, and I was soon well."

Chivalry and the Crusades go together, so we are often told. The besiegers are in want of earth when a woman throws her body in to fill up the gap. It would have been chivalry in a man to have prevented her and taken her place. During a siege at Patan, in Rajasthan, in Jehangier's time an elephant refused to push at a spiked gate, when a Rajpoot Chief placed his body between it and the gate, when the elephant at once broke it open and passed in over the body of the Chief. There are more instances of genuine chivalry in Tod's Rajasthan than in all the books of the Crusades I have read.

Louis leaps into the sea at Damietta and advances sword in hand to encounter the enemy on shore.

Richard leaps into the sea at Joppa and his hosts follow him through the waves.

Did not our meanest soldiers do the same at Aboukir?

Richard came to a valley and, looking up, in the distance he beheld Jerusalem, the only glimpse he ever got of it. There was not much chivalry in this. He had just pierced one of the enemy and cast him dying from his horse. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!

The Bishop of Salisbury on his interview with Saladin gave forth some words of ancient chivalry, and did not forget that he was an Englishman.

"In short, my Lord, in my humble opinion, if any man hating your Majesty's sins were to bring your virtues into comparison with those of King Richard, and were to take both of you together, there would not be two other men in the world that could compete with you."

"Saladin replied that he had such an exalted opinion of King Richard's honour, magnanimity, and general excellence that he would rather lose his dominions to him than to any other king, always supposing he was to lose his dominions at all."

No one who had not been in the East could have written the following:—

"Sir Geoffrey de Sergines defended the king as a faithful servant does the cup of his master from flies. (Joinville.)

Or this ex

It was, however, one of the great works constructed by Yusef Saladin. His parents were not noble, but he was not of obscure or plebeian birth.

When he served under Nuradin Sultan of Damascus, a curious circumstance took place. He set out on a visit to Elfrid of Tours, the illustrious Prince of Palestine, and was there mantled, and after the manner of the Franks received from him the belt of knighthood. Once at Easter he saw in the Church of the Sepulchre, the Holy Fire, but was convinced it was a fraud.

Richard, we read, was never overwhelmed with adversity. He was tall of stature, graceful in figure, his hair between red and auburn, his limbs were straight and flexible, his arms rather long (a great endowment all over the East, and elsewhere, witness Rob Roy) and not to be matched for wielding the sword or striking with it, and his long legs suited to the rest of his frame, while his appearance was commanding and his manners and habits suitable.

Saint Louis Joinville writes :—I assure you I never saw so handsome a man under arms. He was taller than any of his troop by the shoulders, and his helmet, which was gilded, was handsomely placed on his head, and he bore a German sword in his hand.

The good King performed that day most gallant deeds that I ever saw in any battle. It is said that had it not been for his assertions his whole army would have been destroyed.

His mother taught him to believe in God and to love and fear him in his youth, and he has ever since that time lived a virtuous and holy life.

He was so weakened by the Crusade that on his return he could not support the weight of his armour nor remain long on horseback. I was once forced to carry him in my arms.

These are the "three mighty men of the Crusades." Richard the Lion resembled Akbar and Jehangier in this that he did not allow the operations of war to interfere with the pleasures of the chase.

If Baber hunted rhinoceros on his way to Lahore, (1526) and Akbar elephants on his way to Mandu (1618) Richard did not scorn pig-sticking in Palestine (1192).

On one occasion he met with a huge wild boar Richard was on horseback as becometh, his lance broke, when Richard foiled the charge of the boar by jumping over his back. Returning to his bristly foe, brandishing his sword, he polished him off with the same weapon. At Joppa he often went out hawking.

Albert of Aix records that at Antiochetta Duke Godfrey was once so severely wounded by a bear that he took several months to recover.

Close to Cæsarea was the "River of Crocodiles." Two soldiers were devoured by them. "That ancient river—the river Kishon"—is now, we believe, the only habitat of this beast in Syria.

Men kept close to their religions in those days, and did not trouble themselves with the authorship of the last chapters of Deuteronomy. Louis was of opinion, that no one, however learned and acute a theologian he might be, ought to dispute with the Jews. Some of our men denied the faith. I told the Admiral I did not believe them.

Saladin had declared that a Christian was never known to be a good Pagan, nor a good Saracen a Christian. His doctrine was evidently that of Akbar. Your religion is good for you, my religion is good for me, or that of Yusef Adil Khan of Bijapur (1502) "my faith for myself, your faith for yourself."

Saint Louis as one would expect nailed his colours to the mast, when offered his life by recanting. He was to take an oath, that if he broke his word he was to spit upon the cross and trample it under foot. The King refused, and said he would rather die a Christian than live under the anger of God, his blessed Mother, and the Saints.

The tourist of to-day may visit Acre, Malta, and Rhodes without a passing thought on the Crusades. Yet these were once the bulwarks of Christendom. Sunrise or after glow on the Nile no more awakens memories of Damietta and Rosetta, or the heroism of Saint Louis.

The tourist may indeed sleep in Ramleh and Jaffa, or bivouac at Tiberias, without a single reminder of them. Even at the Holy Sepulchre where he is shown by the monks the sword and spurs of Godfrey, the interest is momentary, for a greater than he dominates the Holy Land and Holy Sepulchre. It is on the field of Hattim, the Flodden of the Crusaders, where all the Templars bit the dust, or in Jerusalem wreathed in snow, amid cold and ice that you begin to realise the sufferings of the Crusaders, or on a wild night when your tent is blown down, and amid torrents of rain, and peals of thunder your outlook is the sea of Galilee streaked with flashes of the lightning of heaven, that you drink in the memory of the Crusades—morion haubeck add glittering spear, of the 100,000 that broke in a great wave on the shores of Syria and 14,000 of the Crusaders were sold into slavery; or spending a day in Saladin's Great Castle of Banias (Subeibeh) on the high way to Damascus. There alone after a toilsome climb first among the stunted oaks of Bashan, then among rocks that bristle like Edur, or the crags of Torna you reach an eyrie, where from gigantic masonry you can look far and wide over Syrian Plain, it is there you first drink in memories of Richard and Saladin and the clashing of the swords that shook the world.

J. D.

MUSALMAN MEETING AT JUNAGADH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A meeting of the leading Musalman gentlemen of Junagadh was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Gulam Mahomed B. Munshi, Barrister-at-Law and Chief Judge, when there were present : Janab Pirzada Buda Saheb, Munshi Khoratallikhan, Sayed Nasir-ul-Huk, Jamadar Abba Sakur, Abdur Rahman, Sulaiman, Motimian, Hushambhai, Pirzada Dadumiah, Abamiah, Ajumiah, Risaldar Abdulkader Bakhsh Abdur Razak, Munshi Mahomedbhai Abdulkhalikhan was called to the chair. In addressing the meeting, he said that it was known to all present that the distinguished title of C. I. E. was conferred by her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, on our Vazir Saheb Bahaduinbhai. The congratulation and approval of the valuable services done by him, proceeding from the Paramount Power, was indeed a matter of great gratification to the Musalman community of this State of Junagadh, which is justly proud of him. He further said that the various meritorious deeds done by the Vazir Saheb for the benefit, not only of the subjects of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, but for all others also, were so well-known to all present that he did not consider it necessary to dwell upon them. With the high admiration and affection, which the Musalman community entertains for the distinguished Vazir Saheb, it was but natural, he said, that they would like to avail of this opportunity to present him with an address. In accordance with that general desire, he said, the meeting was called. He left the members present to propose and carry out such measures as they deem proper.

Mr. Gulam Mahomed B. Munshi, Barrister-at-Law and Chief Judge, proposed that a congratulatory address, from the Musalman community of Junagadh and neighbouring towns in the State, be presented to Vazir Saheb Bahaudinbhai, on his having received the distinguished title of C.I. E. from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in recognition of the various services rendered by him to the Junagadh State and the public at large. In support of this proposition the mover said that the chairman had rightly said that the services done by the Vazir Saheb were too numerous and conspicuous to be described. But, he said, he would mention only a few prominent ones. The Musalman education in this State owes its existence to his charity and untiring diligence; not only has he built the Mahabat Madressa to provide for such education, but he has taken keen interest in inducing the parents to send their sons to it. The fact of a large number of boys attending the Madressa, is a sufficient proof that it was really wanted by our community. The system of education followed in the public schools is not quite in consonance with the ideas of our community at large. We attach great value to religious education. We believe that the intrepidity, honesty, and straightforwardness, which with one voice are considered the natural qualifications of the Musalmans of all parts of the world, are mainly due to the influence of our religious principles. An institution which overlooks the importance of the religious influence is not calculated to do us service. This is fully realized by all sorts and conditions of the Musalman community, that they did not much avail of the public institution however good they were otherwise. Vazir Bahaudinbhai, having duly considered all these circumstances, undertook to supply the Musalman community with a Madressa, from which the community now derives a great deal of benefit, the eventual results of which are self-evident in due course of time. This help is worthy of higher appreciation than the feeding of a lakh of poor people. Besides this the Vazir Saheb has established Mahabat fellowship in the Gujerat College, and built Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the bridge and steps on the top of the Datar Hill, and other buildings of public convenience. These are but a few of the deeds of charity [illegible] done. His services as the Junagadh State [illegible] numerous and valuable as those abovementioned [illegible] which has been bestowed by her Majesty the Empress is in recognition of all his services [illegible] high qualifications. For this public acknowledgment and appropriate bestowal of honour we owe our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is only proper that we should avail of this opportunity to present an address to him as a token of the intense pleasure and pride we feel on this occasion. I have no doubt whatever, gentlemen, that this proposal will meet with your approval.

Pirzada Buda Saheb having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Hakim Abdur Razakkhan proposed that a committee of the following gentlemen be formed to draw up the address and arrange about its presentation, viz.:—Pirzada Janab Buda Saheb, Munshi Khoratallikhan Saheb, Messrs. Mahomedkhan Faridkhan, Mahomedbhai, Abba Sakur, Sayed Nasir-ul-Hak, Munshi Matabuddin, Mahomed Hussein, Jamadars Abba Sakur, Sulaiman Shakur bin Mutiek, Risaldar Messrs. Kasammiah, Adur Razak Hakim, Munshi Mumtaz Ahmed, Gulam Mahomedkhan, Risaldar Abdulkadir, and Sheth Ebhram, with Messrs. Gulam Mahomedbhai and Ajumia, as joint secretaries. This proposal having been seconded by Sayed Nasiruddin [illegible] carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman [illegible] meeting dispersed.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly clears away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the bath, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere. One Shilling Bottles.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

SINCE the recent institution of the Parsee Marriage Association two lectures and a sermon have been delivered to large audiences composed of ladies and gentlemen from the Parsee community. Erwad Sheriarji Dadabhoy delivered an address on "Sanctity of Marital Life," under the auspices of the Rahnamai Sabha on the occasion of the Adar Jasban, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Taking the last couplets of the Gathas of Zoroaster as his text, the learned Erwad explained it as meaning that it was the command of the prophet not to go through life without marrying, but that his followers should devote all their imperative duty to enjoy marital life. The same verses have been embodied in the nature-wad ceremony, and have been frequently commended in the Avesta. Marriage is a triumph of civilized over savage life. The ancient Aryans, as distinguished from their savage contemporaries, were essentially a home-loving people, and led a settled life in the bosom of their family. In the terms of the Hehamonahns, according to Herodotus, marriage was considered such an important event of life that parents blessed with children were allowed special grants by their sovereign. This was when the Persians, their forefathers, numbered by the million. They would see the greater need of encouraging married life now when their community hardly numbers 70,000. But all Parsees cannot wait for marriage till they are in affluent circumstances. They should practise thrift, and be content to live an honorable life even with very modest means. Erwad Sheriaji then condemned the practice prevailing in the community of the youths extorting large sums of money in the shape of dowry from their intended fathers-in-law and pointed out the pernicious custom as marring the sanctity of Parsi marriage. The sermon closed with the congregation reciting sacred songs to the accompaniment of music.

Shams-al-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody, B.A., gave a lecture on the same subject at the Novelty Theatre before a crowded audience under the auspices of the Parsee Marriage Association. In the absence of the president Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit, Mr. Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji was voted to the chair. The chairman, in delivering the inaugural address, expressed satisfaction at the sympathy evinced by large numbers of the leading members of the community in the cause of the association. He explained the objects of the association and exhorted the audience to join in condemning the dowry contagion. This was the social problem of the time in the community, and he left it to the good sense of its members to solve it, when brought face to face with the hideousness of the evil which the pernicious [illegible] is spreading far and wide. Ewad Jivanji Mody, the lecturer, attributed the rise of the dowry custom to the [illegible] nations now prevailing among the youths of [illegible] regard to marital life on the one [illegible] and to the reprehensible importance of the parents of girls to see them soon settled in married life on the other. The task to which the association had to set itself should thus be to impress upon the Parsees the sanctity of the marriage-tie and to disseminate healthy ideas on the conjugal state. He reminded the audience of the words of Voltaire that in proportion as there are more married men in a State there fewer crimes and offences are committed. Marriage was a school that formed and developed some of the sternest virtues in those who went through its training. It was no invasion of the freedom of the man. It was a golden yoke. It opens the gate to real happiness. Even in a civilized country like England, 50,000 illegitimate children took their births every year.

The learned lecturer who interspersed his discourse with quotations from a number of standard authors and [illegible] was not against the exchanging of presents by the parents of the couple, but the gifts failed in their object if they were not offered or of free-will but were extorted by the parties.

Mr. Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji gave an eloquent address at the Framji Cowasji Institute, entitled "A Word to Confirmed Celebates," on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr Framji Dinshawji Petit, and the distinguished presence of Sir James Mackintosh. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, among the audience being a large number of Parsi ladies. The lecturer, who was received with applause, began by stating that various definitions or rather descriptions had been proposed of man. If he was asked to describe man in two words, he would call him a "marrying animal." This was a circumstance which differentiated man from the other orders of the creation. In all communities in the whole human creation, man differed from the brute and the bird in his forms, ceremonies, and laws of marriage, in domestic and economy, and in his establishing an equilibrium, of the sexes by laying down definite rules of morality and conduct. Parsi ritual demands that even the married dead should be married in token of their last obsequies were formed. This shows what importance is attached to the marriage-tie by the sages of the community. Marriage was identified with heavenly bliss even by Western sages. A man lived from centuries to centuries through his children. The learned lecturer proved that a decided decrease had taken place in the number of marriages as compared by the Parsees during the past decade. In the decade ending 1881 there were 11,493 males and 10,697 females in the married state, while in the corresponding decade ended in 1891 according to the census, the numbers has fallen to 9,804 and 9,258, respectively. If a community numbering only 40,000 in this city could show such a decline in marriage who would venture to say that it was not the unhealthy state of social life? The lecturer explained that he did not mean to insinuate that all Parsees should marry. Of course, he would excuse those who were physically incapable, or those who were suffering from contagious diseases, whose duties required them to be constantly travelling, or who had some other disability or inability. But excluding those there was a large percentage of able bodied youths, well educated, and who were in fit marriageable state, but who shrank from marriage in a cowardly manner. This was due to the peculiar ideas with which their minds were imbued and to the "windfalls" which they were expecting to receive from a quarter the least to be expected. The evil was slowly working at the moral core of the community, and he exhorted the leaders of the community to take timely steps to check its progress.

After the customary [illegible] thanks to the chairman and the lecturer the meeting dispersed.

LANCASHIRE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

IT has been frequently said that the Silver Question affects manufacturers and wage-earners more vitally than merchants. Under the heading "The Cotton Trade and the Silver Question" Mr. J. C. Fielden has contributed to the new number of the *Textile Manufacturer* an article which, says the *Manchester Guardian*, well deserves the serious attention of the former classes. Alluding to the theory that the depression in the Lancashire cotton trade is due to over-production which was so prominently put forward during the recent wages dispute in the spinning branch Mr. Fielden points out that the supply of yarn was diminished by that stoppage 320,000,000lb. It is only six weeks since the disputes ended, yet already the margin for spinners established by the stoppage has been almost entirely lost. The exports of cotton cloth during March and April showed a decrease of 140,000,000 yards compared with the corresponding months last year, and the exports of yarn a decrease of 12,000,000lb.; and decrease is still more marked if compared with 1891. Notwithstanding these diminished exports the demand continues extremely sluggish. Mr. Fielden goes on to say that it is quite a mistake to say that the erection of new mills in Lancashire means an extension of production. He estimates that at least twenty new mills per annum are required to replace those becoming obsolete or worn out, even if none were burnt down. Where, then, is the increased production? In 1876, says Mr. Fielden, we exported 232,000,000 of yarn, and last year we exported 233,000,000; in 1876 India exported 6,250,000 and last year she exported upwards of 180,000,000. Moreover Japan has erected within the last few years, from thirty to forty mills which are paying high dividends, while the Oldham mills are working at a loss. Mr. Fielden compares the relative advantages of Lancashire and the Far East in regard to cotton spinning and wearing, and asserts that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce investion into this very matter proved clearly that Lancashire can produce more cheaply than the East. The only natural advantage possessed by India, for instance, is proximity to the cotton fields and to the great Asiatic markets, and this advantage, which is more than offset by Lancashire's natural advantages, is a constantly diminishing one owing to the improvements in ocean transport. But India has another advantage which is not a "natural" one, a steady standard of value, while Lancashire is subject to an appreciating standard under which all fixed charges, wages, and mill costs become more burdensome year by year. Mr. Fielden admits that up to the present time the displacement of Lancashire by Bombay in the markets of the Far East is mainly confined to coarse yarns and goods. This is the argument which Mr. George Cotton the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, has just endeavoured to comfort us with. But no attentive observer of what is going on in the Far East, and noticeably in Japan, will fail to recognise the force of Mr. Fielden's warning that under existing circumstances we cannot expect Eastern competitors to stop at coarse counts. He says quite truly that coarse work is suitable for beginners to be trained on, and that already in India and Japan they are "stepping up" to finer counts. And Mr. Fielden adds that the great advantages which are secured to Indian and Japanese producers through the currency difficulty will certainly enable them to compete successfully in finer production, "because the incidence of this exchange difficulty becomes greater in its disadvantages to us as the margin between cotton, yarn, and goods increases." This is a thoughtful remark, and it is one which no recognised authority on economic science, and no careful student of the question will dispute.

THE feeling which prompted the Chinese Government twenty centuries ago to build a wall across Northern China three thousand miles in length seems to be not yet extinct. China just now deems it necessary to have a chain of forts all along her seacoast and up the Yangtze, and the province of Shantung must have her share of this protection. Therefore, there is to be a naval station at Chiao Chou, south of the Shantung Promontory, another to the east, and a third at Chefoo itself. During the past year Krupp guns (nine of them, according to Mr. Clement Allen's information) have been ordered for the two forts which are in process of construction, one on the point commanding the south entrance of Chefoy Harbour, and the other on a hill to the westward. Brigadier Sun Chin-piao, the General in command, is stated to have set his men to work to make roads round about the forts and a trunk military road to go to Wei Hai Wei.

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THE STORY OF MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

IN her fourth article in the *Weekly Sun*, "Through Storm to Peace" Mrs. Besant writes :—To dwell on the years of my brief married life would press unduly on the limits to which these papers are to be confined, so I may pass to the spring of 1871, saying only, as to the intervening, that in it I first tried my skill as a writer, and earned a little money (which I found by law belonged to my legal owner) by some short stories published in the *Family Herald*. More ambitious was a novel returned from the same paper with a kind note saying that it was too political, but that if I could write one up to the same level of "purely domestic interest" it would probably be accepted. That novel is still to be written! Another little book was "The Lives of the Black Letter Saints," sent to Macmillan's, and forwarded by them to somebody who was preparing a series of Church books for the young; what became of it, I know not.

A DYING CHILD.

Two children were born in our Cheltenham home—Mr. Besant was a master in Cheltenham School—a boy in January, 1869, and a girl in August, 1870. The boy was a bright, healthy little fellow, but the girl was delicate from birth, suffering from her mother's unhappiness, and born somewhat prematurely in consequence of a shock. When, in the spring of 1871, the two children caught the whooping cough, my Mabel's delicacy made the ordeal well nigh fatal to her. She was very young for so trying a disease, and after a while bronchitis set in and was followed by congestion of the lungs. For weeks she lay in hourly peril of death. We arranged a screen round the fire like a tent, and kept it full of steam to ease the panting breath; art there I sat, day and night, all through those weary weeks, the tortured baby on my knees. I loved my little ones passionately, for their clinging love soothed the aching at my heart, and their baby eyes could not critically scan the hopeless happiness that grew deeper month by month; and that heart-filled tent became my world, and there, alone, I fought with death for my child. The doctor said that recovery was impossible, and that in one of the paroxysms of coughing she must die; the most distressing thing was that, at last, even a drop or two of milk would bring on the terrible convulsive choking, and it seemed cruel to add to the pain of the apparently dying child. At length, one morning the doctor said she could not last through the day; I had sent for him hurriedly, for her body had suddenly swollen up in consequence of the perforation of one of the pleuræ, and the consequent escape of air into the cavity of the chest. While he was there one of the fits of coughing came on, and it seemed as though it must be the last. He took a small bottle of chloroform out of his pocket, and putting a drop on a handkerchief held it near the child's face, till the drug soothed the convulsive struggle. "It can't do any harm at this stage," he said, "and it checks the suffering." He went away, saying that he feared he would never see the child alive again. One of the kindest friends I had in my trouble was that same doctor, Mr. Lauriston Winterbotham; he was as good as he was clever, and, like so many of his noble profession, he had the merits of discretion and silence. He never breathed a word as to my unhappiness, until in 1878 he came up to town to give evidence as to cruelty which—had the deed of separation not been held as condonation—would have secured me a divorce *a mensa et thoro*.

A HELL TO LIVE THROUGH.

The child, however, recovered, and her recovery was due, I think, to that chance thought of Mr. Winterbotham's about the chloroform, for I used it whenever the first sign of a fit of coughing appeared, and so warded off the convulsive attack and the profound exhaustion that followed, in which a mere flicker of breath at the top of the throat was the only sign of life, and sometimes even that disappeared, and I thought her gone. For years the child remained ailing and delicate, requiring the tenderest care, but those weeks of anguish left a deeper trace on mother than on child. Once she was out of danger I collapsed physically, and lay in bed for a week unmoving, and then rose to face a struggle which for long years left me unable to realise that I really cost me my life, the struggle which transformed me from a Christian into an Atheist. The agony of the struggle was in the first 19 months—a time to be looked back upon with shrinking, as it was a hell to live through at the time. For no one who has not felt it knows the fearful anguish inflicted by doubt on the earnestly religious soul. There is life in other pain as in [illegible], even its torture, so crushing in its weight. It seems to shipwreck everything, to destroy the one steady gleam of happiness "on the other side" that no earthly storm could obscure; to make all life gloomy with a horror of despair, a darkness that verily may be felt. Nothing but an imperious intellectual and moral necessity can drive into doubt a religious mind, for it is as though an earthquake shook the foundations of the soul, and the very being quivers and aways under the shock. No life in the empty sky; no gleam in the blackness of the night; no voice to break the deadly silence; no hand outstretched to save. Empty-brained triflers who have never tried to think, who take their creed as they take their fashions, speak of Atheism as the outcome of foul life and vicious desires; the man of leisure, of handsome face and shallow thought they cannot even dimly imagine the anguish of entering the mere penumbra of the Eclipse of Faith, much less the horror of that great darkness in which the orphaned soul cries out into the infinite emptiness: "Is it a Devil that has made the world? Is the echo, 'Children ye have no Father,' true? Is all blind chance, is all the clash of unconscious forces, or are we the sentient toys of an Almighty Power that sports with our agony, whose peals of awful mockery of laughter ring back answer to the wailings of our despair?"

BELIEVER AND REBEL.

It was the long months of suffering through which I had been passing, with the seemingly purposeless torturing of my little one as a climax, that struck the first stunning blow at my belief in God as a merciful Father of men. I had been fighting against the terrible doubt, and was marked for had been defrauded by a lives; my idolised child had been plunged into debt by lawyer, payment of the sums that should have passed through his hands to others; my own bright life had been clouded and troubled, and myself degraded by an intolerable sense of bondage; and here was my helpless, sinless babe tortured for weeks and left frail and suffering. The smooth brightness of my previous life made all the disillusionment more startling, and the sudden plunge into conditions so new and so unfavourable and distasteful added to the misery. My religious past became the worst enemy of the sufferer. Instead of my personal belief in Christ, all my intense faith in His constant direction of affairs, all my habit of continual prayer and of realisation of His presence, all were against me now. The very height of my trust was the measure of the shock when the trust gave way. To me He was no abstract idea, but a living reality, and all my heart rose up against this tyrant, this torturer whom I had worshipped. Another flaw in my baby's tapestry, my own misery, the breaking of my mother's proud heart under a load of debt, and all the bitter suffering of the poor. The presence of pain and evil in a world made by a good God; the pain falling on the innocent, as on my seven months' babe; the pain begun here reaching on into eternity unhealed; a sorrow-laden world; a hurid hopeless hell; all these, while I still believed, drove me desperate, and instead of, like the devils, believing and trembling, I believed and hated. All the hitherto dormant and unsuspected strength of my nature rose up in rebellion; I did not yet dream of denial, but I would no longer kneel.

A NOBLE LETTER.

As the first stirrings of this hot rebellion moved in my heart I met a clergyman of a very noble type, who did much to help me by his ready and wise sympathy. Mr. Besant brought him to see me during the crisis of the child's illness; he said little, but on the following day I received from him the following note :—

April 21, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. BESANT,—I am painfully conscious that I gave you but little help in your trouble yesterday. It is needless to say that it was not from want of sympathy. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that it was from excess of sympathy. I shrink intensely from meddling with the sorrow of anyone whom I feel to be of a sensitive nature. "The hearth hath its own bitterness and the stranger meddleth not therewith." It is to me a positively fearful thought that I might awaken such a reflection as

"And common was the commonplace,
And vacant chaff well meant for grain."

Conventional consolations, conventional verses out of the Bible, and conventional prayers are, it seems to me, an intolerable aggravation of suffering. And so I acted on a principle that I mentioned to your husband that "there is no power [illegible] of one human faith working upon another human faith." The promises of God, the love of Christ for little children, and all that has been given to me of hope and comfort, are as deeply planted in your heart as in mine, and I did not care to quote them. But when I talk face to face with one who is in sore need of them, my faith in them suddenly becomes so vast and heart-stirring that I think I must help most by talking naturally, and letting the truth find its own way from soul to soul. Indeed, I could not find words for it if I tried. And yet I am compelled, as a messenger of the glad tidings of God, to solemnly assure you that all is well. We have no key to the "mystery of pain" excepting the Cross of Christ. But there is another and a deeper solution in the hands of our Father; and it will be ours when we can understand it. There is the place to which we travel—some blessed explanation of your baby's pain and your grief, which will fill with light the darkest heart. Now you must believe without having seen; that is true faith. You must

"Reach a hand through time to catch
The far off interest of tears."

That you may have strength so to do is part of your share in the prayers of

Yours very faithfully,
W. D——.

"O COWARD! COWARD!"

A noble letter, but the storm was beating too fiercely to be stilled, and one night in that summer of 1871 stands out clearly before me. Mr. Besant was away, and there had been a fierce quarrel before he left. I was outraged, desperate, with no door of escape from a life that, losing its hope in God, had not yet learned to live for hope for man. No door of escape? The thought came like a flash: "There is one!" And before me there swung open, with lure of peace and of safety, the gateway into silence and security, the gateway of the tomb. I was standing by the drawing-room window, staring hopelessly at the evening sky; with the thought came the remembrance that the means was at hand—the chloroform that had soothed my baby's pain, and that I had locked away upstairs. I ran up to my room, took out the bottle, and carried it down-stairs, standing again at the window in the summer twilight, glad that the struggle was over and peace at hand. I uncorked the bottle, and was raising it to my lips, when, as though the words were spoken softly and clearly, I heard: "O coward, coward, who used to dream of martyrdom, and cannot bear a few days more of pain? A coward in hopeless hell; all those